

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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POLISH, USSR, CSSR EXERCISES IN SILESIA CONTINUE

AU121240 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Aug 81 pp 1,3

[Major Janusz Borkowski report: "Combat Cooperation Among Warsaw Pact Soldiers: Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov Inspected the Subunits of the Fraternal Armies"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE TROOPS OF THE FRATERNAL ARMIES OF THE SOCIALIST STATES ARE CONTINUING THEIR SCHEDULED EXERCISES ON THE FIRING RANGES OF THE SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT. WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE JOINT GROUPS OF SUBUNITS, THE COMMISSIONED AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY, THE SOVIET ARMY AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S ARMY ARE IMPROVING THEIR COMBAT COOPERATION AT EXERCISE GROUNDS AND TARGET RANGES. THE SUBUNITS OF THE THREE ALLIED ARMIES IN TRAINING WERE INSPECTED BY MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION VIKTOR KULIKOV, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE WARSAW PACT JOINT ARMED FORCES, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL EUGENIUSZ MOLCZYK, CHIEF TRAINING INSPECTOR AND DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Present were: Div Gen Henryk Rapacewicz, commander of the Silesian Military District, and Col Gen Yuriy Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army.

While familiarizing himself with the combat and specialized tasks performed by the troops of the Polish People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army and while watching the execution of tactical tasks by subunits, the marshal of the Soviet Union highly evaluated the organizational and command efficiency of cadres, the high standard of cooperation under the complex conditions of the combat field, as well as the brilliant special skills of Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak troops. The commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces thank the participants in the exercises for their exemplary performance of duties necessary to create the defense power of the socialist community, for their honest and selfless execution of their service obligations, and for deepening and strengthening internationalist comradeship in arms among the allied armies.

We are in the tactical exercises zone. An international subunit commanded by Guards Capt Vladimir Kroot, a Soviet officer, is executing its assignment there. The subunit is composed of two armored companies--a Polish one, commanded by Lt Jan Dolinski, and a Soviet one, commanded by Guards Snr Lt Valentin Arteviev--and a Czechoslovak infantry company with Snr Lt Miroslav Vautys in command. Their assignment is to overpower the adversary who has taken up his resistance position which has been prepared in advance.

Among the pine trees there are camouflaged tanks and armored troop carriers. Even an experienced eye is unable to detect troops present in the area. That is proof that the cooperating subunits have perfectly mastered the art of combat behavior in the field. The final commands are being radioed and reconnaissance data are being given. The artillerymen, who are going to clear the way for the attacking tanks and infantry, are also ready.

The green hills are perfectly visible behind the grey, flat field. That is precisely the target for the attacking allied subunits. On the basis of the reconnaissance data and the terrain conditions, Captain Kroot decides to form the subunit for a single thrust. It will be executed by the Polish and the Soviet armored companies in cooperation with the assigned Czechoslovak infantry squads.

The artillery opens fire. The preparatory fire lasts only a few minutes. The accurate Polish artillery fire overpowers the frontal defense positions and moves deeper into the adversary's defense line. Flare signals go up. The armored formation moves forward. The Polish tanks with their Soviet comrades alongside to their left charge forward. Armored troop carriers with the Czechoslovak infantry, in attack formation, are close on the heels of the tanks.

Clouds of dust rise over the dozens of vehicles. Penetrating armor, the dust makes accurate shooting difficult. But it turns out that the tank drivers in the allied subunits have often been in action under similar conditions. They drive their vehicles along the designated route faultlessly.

It should immediately be added that the attacking formation is well aligned and moving toward the hills defended by the adversary at a high and steady speed. Some 20 or so meters before reaching the hills, the tanks intensify their fire. The figures of soldiers rush forward under its cover. The Czechoslovak infantrymen, supporting the attack of the Polish and Soviet tanks, go into action. At the same time the artillery concentrates its fire on the retreating units of the defenders.

Owing to almost ideal coordination among the companies of the fraternal armies, the assignment was carried out faultlessly. The impetus of the attack, its strength and the maximum utilization of the terrain made it possible for the comrades in arms to achieve the goal set by the commander. It showed that the time assigned for military preparation in the course of normal garrison training had been used well. That was also confirmed by the commanding officers themselves, who regard exercises also as a form of competition among individual subunits. Competitions, in which all are winners, serve well the cause of defending one's own country, the entire socialist community and peace.

We are in another area of the firing range, heat and dust are also annoying here. Only the substance of the training assignment differs from the tank and infantry action. Polish and Soviet pontoon engineers are undergoing their special training on the banks of a wide water obstacle. They formed a joint group a few days ago. It consists of two companies. The Polish company is commanded by Capt Stefan Wojtas, and the Soviet one by Snr Lt Vladimir Naumets. In various exercises, the two commanders intend to improve the skills of their subordinates.

The first half-pontoons emerge on the surface. The pontoon engineers skillfully haul them to the bank and rapidly form a ferry capable of transporting many tons of freight. The fact that in these exercises there is no division into "purely" Polish or "purely" Soviet subunits, is most remarkable and best reflects the essence and the point of organizing joint exercise subunits of the fraternal armies. In several days of joint exercises the troops commanded by Senior Lieutenant Naumets had acquainted themselves well with Polish pontoon equipment, with its use and tactical qualities. The same applies to the Polish pontoon engineers using Soviet special equipment.

Evidence of the successful training is the fact that, in the practical action, in assembling various parts of the ferry, the Polish-Soviet crews using both types of equipment are carrying out their assignments way ahead of the schedule....

With the exercise completed, the subunits return to camp. Youth organizations from both fraternal subunits have prepared various entertainments. Today's schedule calls for football and a volleyball matches which are played with varying degrees of success. The scores show that the Soviet comrades are a few points more successful in these games. A movie has been provided for the evening. As usual, there will be a large audience.

However, Sgt. Czeslaw Morawiec, commanding a cutter squad, and Snr Lt. Lach Kostup, commanding a pontoon engineering squad, will not be attending the movie. They have agreed to hold a purely working meeting to discuss the need for more effective cooperation in ferry assembling between the Polish cutter crew and the Soviet pontoon engineers because there are evidently still many possibilities here.

But what about the two company commanders?

They too, have a great deal to do. They must prepare for the next day of the exercises, to coordinate in detail cooperation with the tank troopers who will use the ferry services organized by the pontoon engineers. Moreover, there is always a lot to do, in the company, for example seeing if the equipment and weapons are all right, and so forth.

The night comes. The camp is quiet. But muffled conversations can still be heard in the tents, because Polish and Soviet soldiers use every moment to get to know one another. As soldiers and specialists tested in action, they know a great deal about each other, but in those continuous conversations they learn to know each other as people, as friends. And that is precisely another important result of the joint exercises in which various subunits of the fraternal armies are taking part, a result of their combat cooperation.

POLISH, GDR EXERCISES IN LOWER GDR CONTINUE

ADN on Joint Combat Readiness

LD121634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Exercises--High Level of Fighting Strength for the Protection of Socialism"--ADN headline; by ADN special correspondents Peter Heinze and Horst Karos]

[Text] Berlin, 12 August (ADN)--During their joint tactical exercises today, the formations and units of the GDR National Peoples' Army [NVA] and the Polish Army again showed their high level of fighting strength and combatreadiness to protect the socialist gains of the working people in the fraternal countries.

After intensive artillery preparation and air support, the brothers-in-arms have resumed their offensive in the southeastern part of the GDR. Pioneers are opening lanes through the enemy barricades to facilitate the swift advance of motorized infantry units. Once the enemy positions have been penetrated, the advancing units of both fraternal armies encounter enemy reserves moving up and engage them as they attack. After the second echelon has been committed the forces of the fraternal armies continue the attack through the enemy's offenses.

A camp in the northwestern part of the Polish Peoples' Republic: NVA and Polish Army soldiers are sitting and talking outside their tents. Hours of strenuous battle training are behind them, testing days are ahead. Units of the NVA regiments 'Walter Empacher' and 'Hans Fischer' of the command of Maj Andrzej Ekiert and the unit of 1st Lt Kazimierz Cuzialowski of the Polish Army have prepared well for the tactical exercise. At a roll call they expressed their readiness to do well in this military test in the defense of peace and socialism. Suddenly a siren sounds. Battle alert. The crews of armored personnel carriers, tanks, howitzers and self-propelled antiaircraft guns of both armies are ready to march within a brief time. The route to the jump-off area is over several kilometers of hilly, wooded terrain and inaccessible sectors.

In the jump-off areas the fighting vehicles are camouflaged and secured. Crews, platoons and companies are preparing for their battle assignment. Their assignment is, in close coordination, to attack and annihilate an invading aggressor. At the same time staffs in both fraternal armies are preparing maps and positions. They coordinate the services of both fraternal armies. The exercise commander confirms the timing of the attack and issues his orders.

Artillery fire opens hostilities. Tanks and motorized infantry swiftly break into the enemy positions. They are covered by self-propelled antiaircraft guns. Polish motorized infantry are in action on the left flank. They are proving their military skill in the fighting traditions of their fathers. In 1945 the regiment distinguished itself alongside the Soviet Army in the liberation of Wroclaw. The motto of their sons is: every house, every round of ammunition and every kilometer for a high level of fighting strength and combat preparedness to protect socialism.

GDR Television Coverage

DWL31014 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1748 GMT on 12 August carries a 5-minute narrated film report on the current GDR-Polish joint military exercises. After noting the demonstration of the high level of fighting strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army [NVA] and the Polish Army, the report mentions that the site of the exercises in the southeastern part of the GDR is a "troop training ground."

Continuing with the description of the "massive attack" by the fraternal armies following the clearance of a lane by army engineers and massive artillery fire by the "Adolf Hoessler" troop unit, the narrator points out that units of the Max Roscher motorized infantry regiment formed part of the "first echelon" in the operation. The narrator adds that the "concentrated fire of the various components broke all resistance of the adversary," even though the combat actions were "aggravated by napalm" used by the enemy. The second echelon of the attack included a company commanded by 1st Lt Gerd (Habich). There was no language barrier, the narrator says, because "the command language is Russian."

Proceeding to report from a camp in the northwest of the Polish People's Republic, the television film narrator describes the action of the units there following the sounding of an alert. He says that this marks the opening of the tactical exercise "of several day's duration." The commander of this exercise, the narrator concludes, is Maj Gen Horst (Siller), commanding officer of an NVA armored task force.

CSSR Press Coverage

AU121052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Aug 81 p 7

[CTK Berlin dispatch: "Brotherhood-in-arms"]

[Text] Berlin (CTK)--Formations and units of the GDR's National People's Army and the Polish People's Army yesterday started joint tactical exercises. As was announced by ADN, the exercises are taking place on the basis of agreements between the two armies within the framework of the training plans of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The exercises serve the further perfection of military knowledge and the deepening of brotherhood-in-arms between the fraternal armies. At the meeting preceding the exercises the soldiers confirmed their determination to protect the achievements of socialism at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armies against all enemies.

[Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on the same date carries on page 2 an identical report, entitled "Joint Tactical Exercise." On the same date, Prague PRACE in Czech carries on page 2 a 40-word version of this report, as does Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech of the same date on page 7.]

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CSSR-USSR ARTILLERY EXERCISE

AU131125 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 August on page 2 carries a 1,200-word "JH"-signed article, entitled "The Soldiers' Summer Training Culminates" that deals with the current activities of Czechoslovak soldiers. Having noted Czechoslovak soldiers role in eliminating the consequences of the recent floods, their assistance to farmers during the current harvest and the preparations by various army groups for their units' forthcoming annual "tactical exercises," the article describes a current joint exercise taking place at an unidentified location involving Czechoslovak and Soviet artillery troops. The article says:

"The firing position of the artillery battery on a gently rising slope is full of commotion. The chiefs of the gun crews relay in a few seconds the energetic commands of the Soviet battery's commander to their crews, which immediately start working. Every crew member knows his duties exactly.

"Nearby, a battery of Czechoslovak artillerymen practices with equal verve. The annual exchange of motorized infantry, tank and artillery units between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the central group of Soviet Troops has become a good tradition, and these are not merely formal visits.

"It has been a great pleasure for us to prepare ourselves for the joint training with the Czechoslovak comrades," the young battery commander A. Beryozov tells us. 'Can you imagine the feelings of someone who is about to meet good friends? Our soldiers have been interested for a long time in the training and life of Czechoslovak artillerymen. They used to sit often over the map of the region in which we live during the units' exchange. They wanted to know as much as possible about its history and present. Often I also saw them browse through a Russian-Czech dictionary. Naturally, we have also been preparing ourselves for the joint training and organized a competition to determine the best individual and crew.'

"The results of the next training day are also promising. True, the Soviet artillerymen are practicing with a different technology than they are used to but their endeavor to master it is all the greater. Sgt B. Myelchuk's crew was again rated the best. Members of the Komsomol from the crews also distinguished themselves: Corporals I. Delyugin and A. Ivanchenkov, Pfc M. Savchenko and Pvt I Litvin. All this is recorded in one of the promptly issued combat leaflets.

"However, those meetings are not just for training but are also an opportunity to exchange experience, to hold lively discussions. New friendships are being established, and the international family of inseparable friends pursuing joint goals and tasks in building and defending the socialist homeland is being reinforced."

On the same day, on page 7, RUDE PRAVO carries a 100-word CTK Berlin dispatch on the continuation of the GDR and Polish troops' "joint tactical exercise" in the "southeastern part of the GDR." The objective of the Tuesday practice reportedly was "to halt the enemy, push him into defense and intensively prepare a counterattack." According to the CTK report, "the participants in the exercise also exchanged experiences on the conduct of political work under combat conditions."

WARSAW PACT POLISH MANEUVERS TERMED 'BLACKMAIL'

AU121800 Tirana ATA in English 1735 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Maneuvers of the Soviet Social-Imperialists in Poland"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 12 Aug (ATA)--At a time when the situation in Poland remains turbulent and chaotic, the Soviet social-imperialists are intensifying the blackmail and pressure on their vassal, by undertaking the demonstration of strength in the Polish territory and round its borders. The Polish press reported that large-scale military maneuvers are being conducted now in the region of Silesia, in which Soviet, Czech and Polish troops take part. No information is given on the time when these maneuvers have begun and when they will come to an end. Nothing has been said on the number of divisions taking part in them, but the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reports that the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal Kulikov, who is now on a "visit" to Poland, went on the region of the maneuvers and attended some operations. In the context of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, maneuvers are also being held in the territory of East Germany, close to the border of Poland, whereas great naval forces of the Soviet Union are continuing their demonstration of strength in the Baltic Sea in northern borders of Poland in which the landing operations of the paratroopers are being exercised.

NEUTRON BOMB TERMED 'THREAT' TO PEOPLES

AU112025 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Agencies report that the Reagan administration has approved a decision to produce the neutron bomb. This decision of the U.S. imperialists to produce the neutron bomb is an integral part of their aggressive policy aimed at world hegemony and domination. In addition, the clamor made in connection with this decision and the fact that the destructive capacities of this new mass annihilation weapon are pointed out, are intended to sow psychological fear and terror to compel the peoples to obey the diktat of U.S. imperialism and give up their struggle and efforts to achieve freedom and independence.

This is in the wake of the policy of threat and nuclear blackmail pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, which always precedes their aggressive plans against the peoples throughout the globe. Always using the pretext of preserving the balance of power, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists intend to arm themselves as much as possible and to achieve military supremacy in order to dictate in their own respective (?spheres).

This reality reveals the innumerable farces staged by the superpowers to deceive the peoples concerning their supposed desire and efforts to limit strategic weapons, to ban nuclear weapons and so forth. These are merely negotiations carried out by the superpowers to conceal their unbridled rearmament. This is why the peoples oppose the production of neutron bombs, as indeed all other types of weapons. This has also been proven by the large number of demonstrations that have taken place recently in many countries.

DEPUTY CONSTRUCTION MINISTER REVIEWS SUCCESSES

AU111435 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Deputy Minister of Construction Veiz Gjebero: "On the Occasion of Construction Day--High Increases"]

[Excerpts] Construction workers greet their day with great successes in various production spheres of socialist construction. Construction workers have contributed to fulfilling the magnificent 5-year plans and have completely achieved their aims under the party's leadership, winning against the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement.

Our Socialist Albania has been changed into a great construction site. The investments made for economic and cultural development are great. The investments volume was 15 percent greater in the Sixth 5-Year Plan than in the Fifth 5-Year Plan, while it was 240 times greater in the Fifth 5-Year Plan than in 1938. Hundreds of projects are commissioned during every 5-year plan. Some 200 projects were completed in the Fourth 5-Year Plan alone. Today we can see new projects and centers where earlier there was nothing: industrial, agricultural or social centers, apartments, new roads and railways. Today there are over 2,000 sociocultural houses whereas before liberation there were none: about 4,000 health institutions and hundreds of thousands of new apartments have been built. Cement production has increased over 100 times and brick production over 80 times compared to 1938.

The construction volume will also increase by 31.9 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan. About 800 new projects will be commissioned, of which 500 will be productive. About 40,000 new apartments will be built. The production of construction materials will increase 19.3 percent in 1985 compared to 1980, while the production of prefabrics will also be 2.8 greater in this 5-year plan than in the last one. Construction productivity will increase 14.9 percent in 1985 compared to 1980, while general industrial production will increase 8 percent. The above data show the strength and vitality of our economy.

By knowing, studying and discussing the draft directives of the new 5-year plan in construction sectors everywhere and following the progressive example, new revolutionary initiatives are being taken to fulfill tasks in all indexes and to implement Comrade Enver's and the party's proposals for faster, better and cheaper construction. These initiatives include the shortening of time for completing projects, improving the quality of construction, further lowering costs, increasing labor productivity and increasing mechanization and industrialization of works.

The implementation of all these tasks will further strengthen and beautify our socialist homeland. Only a little time separates us from the glorious jubilee of our party's 40th anniversary and its 8th congress. Like all our people, construction workers have also engaged in revolutionary actions to greet these celebrations with even greater, proud and plentiful successes.

BRIEFS

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITY--The 38th anniversary of the liberation from foreign occupation was celebrated today in Diber District. Among those taking part in the meeting were cooperativists, veterans, soldiers, and young people. Also present were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and leading state and party cadres. Jashar Menzelxhiu, AWP Central Committee member, greeted the meeting, on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the general Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81 AU]

GJIROKASTER COMMEMORATION MEETING--A meeting was held in Gjirokastra District to commemorate the 38th anniversary of the formation of the partisan battalion 'Asem Zeneli'. Taking part in the meeting were hundreds of cooperativists, ex-partisans, martyrs' families, veterans and others. Also present was Adil Carcani, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; leading state and district cadres and others. Eleni Pashko, Central Committee member, greeted the meeting on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Council of Ministers and General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 81 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DENOUNCES NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU121254 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Editorial: "No to Neutron Bomb Adventurism"]

[Text] The new militarist provocation by Washington evokes a wave of indignation and anger. It is the decision to produce and store neutron weapons which was just adopted by the U.S. administration. If, in doing so, the White House intended to demonstrate its utter disregard for the peoples' aspirations toward peace and security, it can certainly congratulate itself on a successful act. As a matter of fact, the decision to take a new step along the brink of nuclear disaster was adopted on the very 36th anniversary of the nuclear air raid over Hiroshima, as it were, behind the backs of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who on 6 August gathered to express their fervent wish that nowhere on our planet should the tragedy of Hiroshima ever happen again.

The peace-loving people of Europe and throughout the world are now justifiably describing Washington's action as an outrageous crime against all mankind. Let us heavily emphasize, in this connection, that we are not talking only about the fact that this decision is utterly immoral. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to invent a more repulsive, more perfidious weapon than this neutron bomb, which is "a weapon with increased radioactivity that kills people but avoids destruction..." In this case, however, the violation of the most elementary principle of humanitarianism is nothing but a beginning (or rather the end) of an outrageous perfidy. As is known, the essence of the crime lies in the deceitful military doctrine involved in the case of the neutron bomb: This is the doctrine of the so-called "limited nuclear war". The true goal of this perfidious doctrine was unmasked long ago--it serves purely propagandistic purpose, pursued by the military-industrial complex, which are aimed at convincing public opinion in all the Western countries that it is allegedly possible "for the sake of humanitarianism" to settle a war with limited combat action. This deception actually conceals the genuine barbarism which is the basic essence of the idea of neutron weapons--the danger of luring the world into a universal thermonuclear disaster.

This intention is all the more dangerous when we consider the fact that neutron weapons are meant for action precisely in Europe--on the continent where any military conflagration threatens to involve the whole world.

The danger is great indeed. However, if people in Washington are expecting that, in adopting this decision, they will achieve other successes in addition to first prize in disregarding the people's will, they will be the victims of the very deception they fabricated and propagated themselves. Peoples throughout the world are aware of the facts about the neutron bomb; they know the truth. None but an incorrigible fool can be deceived by the illusion of the so-called "limited nuclear war" and no one can be deceived by the sinister lies about the alleged "humanitarian character" of the neutron bomb. People in not only Washington, but also in the West European chanceries and at NATO headquarters should not forget that very significant fact: Only recently another U.S. president began his administration with the same decision about the production and deployment of neutron weapons. At that time, however, Washington was subjected to utter isolation. All peace-loving mankind in Europe and the world voiced its protest, which was so powerful that the decision was "officially frozen."

The greatest mistake, however, would be if Washington should continue to deceive itself that with the neutron bomb the United States will obtain military superiority and the power to blackmail the Soviet Union and the other countries, where real socialism exists. As a matter of fact, to believe that the USSR and its allies will remain passive observers to the detriment of their own security means a lack of any realistic approach and complete ignorance as regards the potential opportunities of real socialism. The only sensible and realistic method of avoiding a new danger was pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev--an agreement to renounce production of neutron weapons.

The Bulgarian public categorically denounces the U.S. decision to produce and store neutron weapons and joins in the angry protest of indignation voiced by the peaceful social forces in Europe and the world. The Bulgarian public is convinced that resolute joint actions by peace-loving people from all continents will tame the neutron bomb adventurers.

PARTY DAILY CITES GREEK CP ORGAN ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU121146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] Athens, 10 Aug (TASS)--"The opinion of the leaders of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria that the establishment of nuclear-free zones in certain parts of Europe, including the Balkans, would serve to alleviate tension, is finding a wide response among the public in European countries and in Greece in particular." This is what the organ of the Greek communists, the daily RIZOSPASTIS, states in an editorial article.

The adoption of this decision would undoubtedly contribute to alleviating international tension and would give a new impetus to peaceful cooperation.

All European countries are now particularly concerned at the decision adopted by NATO and the United States to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in central Europe since, according to the Washington concept, a "limited" nuclear war, as planned by the Pentagon "hawks", will be conducted on the European Continent, the Greek Communist Party organ continues.

This U.S. doctrine serves those people who always reject, under various pretexts, the concrete and peace-loving, realistic initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. Political parties, social and other organizations in Greece must insist that the government accept the proposal on the Balkans, so that our country may be rescued from the nuclear threat which follows from the deployment of nuclear weapons in the U.S. military bases situated in Greece, the daily RIZOSPASTIS concludes.

ARMY DAILY INTERVIEWS KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU121633 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Aug 81 p 1-4

[NARODNA ARMIYA correspondent Krustan Yurukov interview with Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, during his stay in Bulgaria--date and place not given]

[Text] A Kampuchean military delegation visited our country from 29 July through 2 August at the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. The delegation was headed by Chan Si, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. During this visit Col Krustan Yurukov, representative of the daily NARODNA ARMIYA, addressed a few questions to the leader of the delegation, which Chan Si answered with great pleasure:

Question: Esteemed Comrade Minister, how can you describe the military-political situation in the Southeast Asian area?

Answer: First of all, I would like to express my gratitude for the fact that wherever we went in your beautiful country--Bulgaria--we felt the interest of common people in events in Southeast Asia, and in Kampuchea particularly. The military-political situation is characterized by a recent increase of tension in that area.

The imperialist forces, headed by the United States, along with the Beijing hegemonists are trying by all means--through both political and diplomatic channels--to disturb the friendship existing among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Some people are now trying to artificially raise questions about our correctly chosen path of development. I am talking about the recently closed so-called international conference on the Kampuchean question. To these people we must firmly declare as follows: There are no questions whatsoever about the Kampuchean question. Everything is unmistakably clear. We have a party: We have a people who know which path of development to choose. We also have loyal friends and comrades in arms such as the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. We have confidence in our future. The just cause is on our side. In this respect the international conference which was aimed at creating a united front against the People's Republic of Kampuchea was a useless conference.

Question: Can you tell us something about the tasks which the people of Kampuchea are presently coping with, 2 and 1/2 years after the victory over the pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary?

Answer: Our people lived through hard times. However, since the very first months after the liberation they became aware of the fact that the people's government is solely protecting their interests. The Congress of the People's REvolutionary Party adopted four main tasks which are mobilizing and inspiring our people in building the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In the first place, there is the task of defending the motherland against the attempts of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists. It is very urgent now to ensure a prompt restoration of our national economy and to guarantee a normal life for the people, to normalize our comprehensive sociopolitical life. It is an important task for our people to struggle against illiteracy, and exceptionally heavy tasks are awaiting us in health care.

Question: Comrade Minister, can I ask you to describe the tasks of the soldiers in the National Revolutionary Army of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in a more detailed manner?

Answer: The soldiers of our army have the permanent task to enhance the combat readiness of units and groups of units. They must ensure a reliable defense of our motherland's western borders, and they must destroy the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs. They must resist the diversionist actions of these gangs and they must protect the free labor of our long-suffering people. Along with this, our soldiers are actively participating in the harvest by assisting the local population, and are also participating in the struggle to liquidate illiteracy. Training on fire arms is an important task of our soldiers. Our visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be an incentive for further successes in developing the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Question: How do you evaluate the militant combat friendship, unity and international solidarity between our two armies and countries?

Answer: After our liberation from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the People's Republic of Bulgaria was one of the first countries which recognized our government and rendered prompt assistance to us. This assistance greatly helped our government in the struggle against starvation and disease. We are deeply moved by the sincere feelings of solidarity and friendship for the Kampuchean people's struggle. We are aware of the feelings of fraternity and unity which you are demonstrating to us. We are glad to have such reliable friends as your glorious and heroic people. This friendship stems from our common goals. Marxism-Leninism is the ideological basis of this friendship. This is why we are educating our soldiers in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of love for the Soviet Army and in the spirit of militant friendship among the armies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We devote particular attention to education in the spirit of friendship with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries.

We are stressing that our difficulties in restoring and rebuilding the People's Republic of Kampuchea can be overcome with the selfless assistance of the socialist community, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries. This inspires us with confidence in the difficult struggle.

Question: Can you tell us something about your impressions of our people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army?

Answer: During our visit to fraternal Bulgaria we received many impressions. Our meetings with working people, agricultural laborers and soldiers were cordial. We became aware of your people's sincere feelings of proletarian solidarity for our people. Your party and the Bulgarian Government devote great attention to the education of the young generation in a patriotic spirit. I am filled with admiration at the Bulgarian people's attitude to the Russian and Soviet people, at their feelings of gratitude toward them. This is an example for us of how to behave in our friendship with the people of Vietnam. The Bulgarian people are working with selfless devotion to build a developed socialist society and to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The successes of your soldiers in increasing the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army are in accordance with these selfless efforts.

Question: What would you like to wish the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army?

Instead of an answer, Minister Chan Si wrote his greetings in his own language: [Follows the greeting in Kampuchean followed by Bulgarian translation]

"On behalf of the military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I express gratitude to the BCP and the Bulgarian people. We wish the BCP, the people and the armed forces of Bulgaria great successes in building and defending socialism."

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN VISITOR TO TANCHEV--Sofia, 4 Aug (BTA)--Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, [BAU], first deputy chairman of the State Council received Mr (Hans Haga), chairman of the Norwegian Peasants' Union who is visiting our country at the invitation of the BAU Standing Committee. At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere possibilities were discussed for further promoting the ties between BAU and the Norwegian Peasants' Union which contribute to expand relations between Bulgaria and Norway. High assessment was given to the international "For Detente, Peace and Social Progress" meeting-dialogue which was held after the 34th BAU Congress, and the two organizations' determination was confirmed to continue to work for uniting the peasants' and kindred democratic parties and organizations in the struggle against arms race, for detente, peace and social progress. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Aug 81 AU]

MONGOLIAN VISITOR TO TAKOV--Comrade Peko Takov has received [name indistinct], chairman of the Mongolian Red Cross. Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross, also attended the cordial and fraternal talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 4 Aug 81 AU]

DAILIES CONTINUE CRITICISM OF U.S. NEUTRON BOMB

RUDE PRAVO; Bratislava PRAVDA

AU121 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 August carries on pages 1 and 2 a 350-word unsigned item, entitled "A Decisive No to the Neutron Bomb; An Indignant Echo to the American Government Decision." The first, 750-word part consists of statements by individuals and groups, condemning the U.S. decision to start production of the neutron bomb; the decision is called a "ridicule of all progressive forces in the world and of the realistically thinking people in the West," a "shocking crime against mankind," an "inhuman act," and an "unconscionable decision." The second, 1,600-word part quotes from, and reports on, statements made on the matter by foreign politicians and the foreign press. It also includes a report on the WFTU's condemnation.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same date carries on pages 1 and 2 a 650-word CTK-Prague-Bratislava-dated report, entitled "Our Citizens Unambiguously Against the N-Bomb Production; They Condemn the Dangerous Decision." The report quotes statements by individuals on the matter; they call the decision an "egregious derision of all the endeavors for detente," the "most terrible and pitiful order of our times," and a "barbaric decision."

On pages 1 and 7 the paper carries a 1,400-word report on statements made by foreign statesmen and foreign press on the matter.

More From Slovak PRAVDA

LD110955 Prague CTK in English 0816 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Bratislava, 11 Aug (CETKA)--The ignoring of the Soviet proposals and the U.S. President's decision of August 6 open space for a new round of nuclear armament and it is obvious that the United States itself bears full responsibility for it, the Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote today in its commentary on the U.S. President's decision to start building neutron warheads.

In spite of this, Washington cannot reckon with gaining superiority over the USSR. The Soviet Union cannot remain an indifferent observer and will have to take such measures which are demanded by its security and the security of the other states of the socialist community. History shows that this is unavoidable, especially as the White House is revealing a dangerous loss of judiciousness and overt intention to shift the world nearer to the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe, the daily concluded.

DAILIES ANALYZE RECENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

U.S. Aggravates Situation

AU121046 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Jozef Zelenak article: "Gross U.S. Interference in Sovereign Poland's Internal Affairs; Attempts To Aggravate the Situation"]

[Excerpt] The Polish Government program aimed at stabilizing the economy, whose main directions were approved by the Sejm committees recently, concentrates on halting the production drop, combatting inflation, strengthening the currency and gradually reducing indebtedness. However, despite the good will, it shows that the situation in Poland is still far from stable.

At a time when, following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the Polish Communists could finally concentrate their endeavors not on analyzing the past, but the future, on how to lead the country out of the crisis as fast as possible, certain forces have begun escalating tension again. There is a common front of a broad range of enemies of socialism in Poland, beginning with the Confederation for an Independent Poland, via KOR, and the extremists in so-called "Solidarity," all the way to the right in the party.

"Solidarity" has misused the reduced meat rations to organize political actions instead of ordering its member farmers to increase deliveries to the market. "Solidarity" itself buys their products and thus only complicates the supply situation. It organizes so-called "hunger marches" although it is obvious that Poland is not threatened by hunger, a matter also recently stated by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. At the same time, Walesa's trade unions are rejecting all government proposals aimed at resolving the situation. They have rejected draft laws on the press and trade unions. They want to continue freely spreading antistate and anticommunist pamphlets. The trade unions do not like obstacles to be put in their way to prevent their infiltration of the departments of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defense, and the fact that in some sectors—for example, transportation, communications, radio, television and to the fullest extent in the army and in the Ministry of Interior—"the right to strike is to be emasculated."

The talks between the government and "Solidarity" were also held in a tense atmosphere. The talks confirmed that Walesa's trade unions, for all practical purposes, have not joined the work on economic renewal, that its functionaries have been carrying out quite the opposite activity. Not only have they dragged the country into a new wave of confrontation, but they have even—in a quite unprecedentedly arrogant manner—broken off negotiations with the government in order to further escalate tension prior to the PZPR Central Committee plenum. The question arises here of where these people get their audacity and especially the certainty that the state bodies will not employ the existing means and possibilities to take more resolute steps to prevent the threat to socialism and independent life in Poland. In the first place, they are alarmed by the prospect of what for the majority of Poles is the only attractive program: overcoming the crisis by responsible work in the construction of the country and by tranquility and social understanding. However, they also draw their "strength" from the resolution approved by the U.S. House of Representatives, which states that the United States "will not remain indifferent to any measures of internal pressure" in Poland. This means that Washington claims the "right" to dictate to a sovereign state what measures it may or may not take at home, in the country itself, to restore order and protect the interests of the majority of the nation against counterrevolutionary attacks fanned from the West. The authors of the resolution warning Poland against "internal repression" demand total passivity from Polish bodies. In the case of Poland, Washington speaks about "political rights and the defense of workers." This sounds paradoxical coming from the mouths of the representatives of an administration which does not hesitate to take a hard line against striking air controllers, going as far as being determined to fire all 15,000 of them, all because they dared to demand a reduction in their working hours from an unbearable 40 hours a week and an increase in their salaries. An angry President Reagan sends thunder and lightning on the heads of the striking air controllers and outlaws their trade union, in the same breadth as he supports striking Polish workers. This paradox shows that the United States is not at all concerned with the genuine interests of the Polish working people. They are at least as removed from it as from the interests of its own working people. The case of Poland is for the United States a suitable pretext for weakening the cohesion and positions of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the world socialist system.

18 August Solidarity Session

AU131010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 81 p 6

[Report by RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "'Solidarity's' Open Cards"]

[Text] At the Monday session of "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission, L. Walesa declared that "Solidarity" is in no way striving to take over power in the country, but in the same breath asserted that his organization "has no faith in the Government of the Polish People's Republic."

However, the 19th issue of the "SOLIDARNOSCZ" weekly's supplement publishes the transcript of the tape recorded 24-26 July 1981 session of the National Consultative Commission, which reveals that "Solidarity" leaders really have no other objective than to act in such a way so that, in the course of time, power will pass into their hands.

This is fully in accord with the strategic line drawn for it by the antistate KOR organization in conjunction with some anticommunist centers in the West. At the aforementioned July session of the Consultative Commission, KOR leader J. Kuron spoke as an "expert" and declared, among other things, that "the system of administering power up to now in Poland has ceased to exist" and that after the "latest party congress, the party's power has been watered down" [rozmydlen], and that from this he deduces that "Solidarity" can easily proceed with further attacks on the government and the party and further weaken their positions. According to "Solidarity" spokesman J. Onyszkiewicz, "the state power can no longer count on the public security corps..."

From these "analyses," the gentlemen from "Solidarity" and KOR are drawing far-reaching conclusions and determining the tactics and strategy in their continuing struggle for power. The deputy chairman of the Lodz "Solidarity," J. Kropiwnicki, has said: "If the government wants to pull this economy out of its present state, one has to do some quick pondering about the conditions under which we are prepared to deal with this government and what we want to gain from such negotiations." He regards the problem of foodstuffs as one of "Solidarity's" cards, and the issue of prices will also be a big card.

"The issue of prices has already burned several governments in this country, and this is the greatest trump we have in our hands," he declared. "If we are to cooperate with the government in leading the economy out of the crisis, we must play these cards to the hilt [rozehrat]."

"It would be silly," Kropiwnicki continued, "to play these cards for compensation (for increased prices, higher incomes--JL's note) only. The other issue is economic reform. That is another card, because our union will have control and our participation in the reform will be with the right to veto. Otherwise it makes no sense at all to force our way into that problem."

There are a number of other statements proving that "Solidarity" leaders have power ambitions and carry on destructive activity vis-a-vis the legal bodies of state power.

The leader of the Bydgoszcz "Solidarity," J. Rulewski, says: "We are not trade unions; we are an opposition and political movement in this country."

The strategic plan of "Solidarity" leaders for the immediate period is revealed by E. Skalski in the 19th issue of the "SOLIDARNOSCZ" weekly: To begin with, it is the "study of terrain" in representative bodies throughout the country, screening their cadres, followed by a frontal attack on the entire election system. E. Skalski has already started this campaign: In "Solidarity's" name, he expresses a lack of confidence in all Sejm deputies. He casts doubt on their unanimous adoption of documents such as, for example, the government program for getting out of the crisis. We are organizing a public hunt for those deputies who did not submit to "Solidarity's" will.

At the aforementioned session of the Consultative Commission, Mr Onyszkiewicz provided the information that "Solidarity" is already exerting the necessary pressure on the deputies of the national councils and the Sejm with the aim of making them proceed in accordance with "Solidarity's" needs. These pressures, he said, can fail to yield the desired effect in some cases; and therefore, allegedly, it is necessary to carry out all the necessary consequences against "disobedient deputies," including "Solidarity's" insistence on their being recalled from their functions.

Thus the July session of the National Consultative Commission showed extremely clearly that those who have seized "Solidarity's" helm are, almost to the man, political gamblers who have nothing in common with the real interests of those whom they self-appointedly represent.

KNIZKA MEETS WITH VISITING CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL120006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2334 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The success achieved in the development of cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia was highly valued today in Prague at a meeting chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka. The sides exchanged views on the enormous problems of the current international situation during the course of the meeting, which was attended by other officials from the two countries.

The Cuban foreign minister is in the Czechoslovak capital at the head of the Foreign Ministry delegation which recently visited Iran and Iraq on a mission from the Nonaligned Movement.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CASTRO

LD121955 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on his 55th birthday.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, and on his own behalf, he wished him in the letter good health, personal happiness and many successes in the work for the socialist development of the Republic of Cuba and the well-being of its people.

The Czechoslovak Communists, all people of our socialist country--the letter says--hold you in deep regard as an important statesman and party personality, revolutionary and tireless fighter against the imperialist oppression and injustice, patriot and internationalist, who has filled his life with selfless work and a courageous struggle for the happy life and socialist future for the Cuban people, peace and social progress in the world. Your responsible activity at the head of the Cuban Communist Party is making a significant contribution also to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninist and proletarian internationalism.

We are pleased at the sincere feelings you have toward Socialist Czechoslovakia and the working people of our country and we highly praise your personal contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Cuban people, the letter of congratulations sent by Comrade Husak emphasizes in conclusion.

FURTHER REACTION TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION REPORTED

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Comments

AU121920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 81 p 2

["G.P." commentary on worldwide protest against U.S. neutron and nuclear weapons:
"People Have the Strength"]

[Text] From a global viewpoint the reaction to the U.S. decision to produce 1,180 neutron weapons within the next 6 months seemed to be sharper than the White House politicians expected. The hasty assurance that "for the time being" the warheads would only be stockpiled in the United States did not pour oil on the water but agitated it even further. Leading politicians of Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands reaffirmed their negative attitude to the new mass destruction weapons as did Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the representatives of the World Conference Against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs.

The protest against the neutron weapon, in which more and more people join every day, even every hour, merges with the growing resistance to equipping Western Europe with qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missiles--Cruise Missile and Pershing II. The masses are becoming more and more aware of the dangers emanating from the imperialist's intensified arms race. Despite the lie of the "threat from the East," which has been used in all possible ways, people are increasingly realizing where the real threat emanates from. NATO's long-term program of 1978, the Brussels missiles decision of 1979, the nonratification of the SALT-II treaty by the United States and Washington's recently announced new nuclear strategy form a chain of unveiled war preparations, the most recent link of which is the production of the neutron weapon.

"All this is in direct contradiction to the interests of the people, their demands for real steps which serve the urgently necessary complementing of political detente by disarmament," Erich Honecker stressed at the 10th SED Congress. Thus all the positive achievements that have been gained by great efforts, above all in Europe, as well as everything that noticeably eased international relations could be destroyed. Fewer and fewer people in the West, too, can shut their eyes to this simple truth, as it comes from the compelling logic of life. The leading SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] politician Eppler, who had repeatedly demanded annulling the Brussels missiles decision, is right in assuming that the U.S. fanned "arms race will given rise to counterforces." Even those who have fallen into the trap of complementary armament are likely to gradually "see clearly."

And that is all the more so as the military and propagandist advocates of the neutron bomb on both sides of the Atlantic say that this weapon, with its deadly rays, destroys "only" people, but leaves their environment intact. The perversion of such thoughts is revealed in the fact that precisely on the 26th anniversary of the detonation of the atom bomb over Hiroshima the order for producing more than 1,000 neutron warheads was given.

It is an open secret that the Pentagon strategists consider Europe the "ideal operational area" for this weapon. The neutron weapon lowers the threshold of nuclear war, as numerous realistically thinking politicians stress. In connection with the nearly 600 Pershing and Cruise Missiles, the United States wants to have the possibility of waging a "limited scope" nuclear war on European territory.

The danger of the most recent decision of the United States is precisely this. Therefore the struggle against implementing the Brussels missiles decision and the rejection of the neutron bomb form an inseparable unit. The people's will for self-assertion has already once forced the United States to retreat and refrain from producing the neutron weapon. Since then, the world has not come to a halt and the focus in international policy has not shifted in favor of imperialism. On the contrary: The peace movement has further increased and is gaining more and more power, and the aggressive intentions of the NATO bloc are met with more and more massive resistance.

Even Springer's DIE WELT, which praises Reagan's decision in lofty words, gnashingly admits that the neutron weapon in Western Europe "cannot be forced through at the moment given the lacking political understanding."

In reality, it is alert political feeling which manifests itself in the numerous powerful protests against the NATO policy of intensified armament and confrontation. The people have the strength to restrain the war arsonists. This strength last but not least grows from the confidence that the Soviet Union and its allies have the possibilities and the means to put the imperialist aggressor in his place. In his speech on the day of victory, Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed in Kiev in May this year that all attempts by the United States to change the created strategic balance of power are without prospects. If we are forced, he said, "we will find a quick and effective reply to any challenge of militant imperialism."

Peace Council Appeal

AU121936 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 81 p 1

[ADN report: "Worldwide Storm of Protests Against Neutron Bomb: Politicians Denounce NATO's Stepped-Up Arms Policy; World Peace Council Appeal for Intensified Actions; Indira Gandhi: Great Danger From Means of Mass Destruction; GDR Peace Council Calls for Realistic Disarmament Steps"]

[Excerpt] Berlin--The protest declaration of the GDR Peace Council reads in part:

At a time when the demand is being made a million times that the deployment of new U.S. medium range missiles on European territory be prevented, and that specific steps to disarmament be finally agreed upon, Washington is conducting another monstrous attack on world peace. The Reagan administration has decided on neutron weapons. This is a serious blow on the part of the United States to the efforts to reduce nuclear armament.

This decision pushes mankind further on the road to arms escalation. It constitutes a challenge to all peace-loving humanity. It touches on the elemental vital interests of the peoples.

What mankind needs are neither medium range missiles nor neutron bombs, no means of mass destruction made in the United States, but constructive negotiations and realistic steps to disarmament.

In the name of life we demand that the decision to manufacture the neutron bomb be rescinded, and that this bomb be banned irrevocably. We demand the immediate opening of negotiations on halting the arms race.

Today, the peace forces can stand up to the fanatical advocates of the arms race. A durable peace can and will be ensured if all people who want to live together in peace also act together.

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVANCE OF BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

'Stands the Test of History'

LD122304 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Herbert Bertsch commentary]

[Text] The success or failure of a policy can be judged by an infallible criterion, at least in retrospect: its practical effect. In our fast moving lifetime with its plethora of events, 20 years may be safely said to be sufficient to make an assessment that stands the test of history. The event in question is 13 August 1961, the date on which an important, possibly even a vital watershed occurred, at least for central Europe. Its final effect has proved to be good, useful, effective and enduring; sufficient reason therefore, to ask what did happen 20 years ago and what was, is and continues to be of such importance?

On that day, the GDR, after previous agreement with the Warsaw Pact states and according to the decision of all constitutional bodies concerned, placed its state frontier with West Berlin under the control of an effective border regime so that from a thorn in the flesh the GDR could later become a contractual part of a policy of peaceful coexistence. Moreover, in view of the particular situation on German territory and the serious intention of the ruling circles in the FRG and West Berlin in pursuit of a revanchist policy bearing the label Christian, Western civilization--to force the GDR into their own social system and a new greater Germany, the frustration of such plans preserved peace and made it more secure, at least in central Europe. If we can say with relief and satisfaction that Europe is at present experiencing its longest period of peace, there exists a casual connection with 13 August 1961.

If one were to go by what was said at the time and even today by some Western interpreters, it was we, who by changing an existing state of affairs, conjured up a dangerous situation. In actual fact we defused a dangerous situation by measures, it should be noted, taken by ourselves on our own territory. Why then all the excitement and the perfectly serious demand that the Americans should flatten our frontier installations with their tanks even at the risk of a major war?

This can only be understood against the background of the situation at the time when West Berlin and Bonn ruling circles in historically almost inconceivable blindness as the self-proclaimed champions of Western Christian civilization, took measures intended to liquidate the GDR, both with their own forces and by counting on the nuclear weapons of the United States (?to prevent) the USSR from fulfilling her obligations as an ally to the GDR.

This was the concept. And now the reality of 13 August 1961. To the total surprise of the rulers in Bonn and West Berlin the very GDR which they wanted to bleed white, whose wealth they stole, whose international activities they tried to prevent everywhere proved to be a stable, well functioning entity of state and society, representing the unity of party and people, holding and exercising power. Together with members of the armed forces, workers collectively safeguarded by completely new methods the sovereignty of the state and by increased production its material existence.

It has become clear that 13 August marked the failure of the idea of liquidating socialism in the GDR, fortunately at the very outset; that is without bloodshed and irreparable consequences. But another result has been that the advocates of a policy of accommodation obtained a realistic chance also in the FRG even though official policy pretended that things should continue as before--at least that is what Adenauer said. But, and this may be quoted with some satisfaction, other voices became stronger: A propaganda world of the Adenauer government has collapsed, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote on 19 August 1961, and after the federal elections shortly afterward, STUTTGARTEN ZEITUNG reported on 23 September: Bonn's policy has not withstood the terrible blow of 13 August.

Subsequent to 13 August 1961 citizens in the FRG and West Berlin became increasingly aware of the dangerous policy pursued until then, dangerous to other peoples and states and to their own [word indistinct]. We have every reason to recall this very earnestly and in terms of current events, especially on the eve of 13 August 1981, 20 years after an event which has lost nothing of the significance which we sensed at the time.

Duesseldorf DKP Statement

LD122212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Duesseldorf, 12 Aug (ADN)--The DKP Presidium, in a statement released in Duesseldorf on Wednesday on the 20th anniversary of the setting up of the antifascist protective wall, has strongly condemned the anticommunist incitement propaganda carried on by antidetente forces in the FRG against the GDR.

It says: "The anticommunist incitement against the GDR and the attempts at interference are directed against the further normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, against detente and peace in Europe and thus against the interests of the Federal Republic." The anti-GDR hysteria is a sign of the "painful defeat" the imperialist would-be conquerors of the east had to suffer on 13 August 1961. The GDR measures to protect its state border had been necessary and had established "clear fronts." "It became clear for all time that the worker-peasant power in the GDR cannot be reversed", the DKP says.

Securing the GDR state border created the conditions for great political and economic successes in the GDR and advanced the introduction of the policy of detente in Europe. Since then the prosperity of the working people in the GDR has been growing year by year. "They are living in material security and have achieved notable cultural progress. In spite of great external economic strains, living standards in the GDR are gradually improving and an impressive social program for the working people is being implemented. Jobs are secure. By its consistent and constructive policy for detente and cooperation the socialist German state has become an acknowledged factor of peace in Europe." No propaganda, however subtle, can gloss over these facts. "We are in favor of further normalizing relations with the GDR and welcome the readiness of the socialist German state to make further use of the possibilities of beneficial cooperation."

ADN Cites NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

LD130916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0109 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin 13 Aug (ADN)--"The essence and most important aspect of our action on 13 August was that it successfully warded off an imperialist attack." This is noted by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today in recollection of 13 August, 1961 when the GDR state border with West Berlin was brought under firm control and the protection of the border with the FRG was also increased.

German imperialism, which was weakened by its defeat in the Second World War, had a strategic concept consisting of three parts. Firstly, the Western zones of occupation were to be isolated from the progressive influences of the Soviet zone. Secondly, imperialism in this preserve was to be brought up to strength again. Thirdly, socialist Germany was to be destroyed from here and incorporated in the imperialist state of the FRG. Points one and two worked out. Now it was the turn of point three--the 'annexation' of the GDR to the FRG--to be implemented, writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

The newspaper writes that Bonn unscrupulously used the open border to bleed the GDR economically and that imperialist media did their utmost to cause insecurity and foster counterrevolutionary unrest. "A 'policy action' by the Bundeswehr was then supposed to establish 'order'--imperialist order, of course! The details for liquidating the socialist state and re-establishing capitalism were drawn up in a plan, which became public, by the so-called Research Advisory Committee of the FRG Government.

"A serious threat was thus forming for our socialist state. Above all, this was a threat to the peace of Europe. It was our duty in this situation to protect socialism, make the GDR border and at the same time the border of the community of socialist states, inviolable and save the peace of Europe. We did not hesitate to do our duty. In this we had the support of the Soviet Union and all states of the Warsaw Pact."

The action on 13 August, 1961 banished the danger of FRG imperialism provoking a war through aggression against the GDR. "As a result of all this, imperialism suffered a defeat. The GDR held its own and its opponents had to take note of this.

"Recognition was gained for important principles of international law; the principles of respect for sovereignty, noninterference and the inviolability of borders. This cleared the way for a contractual recognition of these principles in the framework of treaties in the seventies and in the Helsinki Final Act", writes the paper.

"What are the universal lessons from 13 August that must still be held on to today? Anyone who has any sort of revanchist illusions should be mindful, recalling those days, of the fact that the GDR is a stable socialist state where socialism is firmly planted. The GDR is inseparably linked with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. The peace of our country and thus the peace of Europe, too, is consistently defended. This is how it was then, and today it is all the more so. The GDR forms a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe".

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes: "Detente in Europe, which followed the shipwreck of those strongarm politicians and brought advantages to all peoples of our continent, is currently being undermined again. NATO is backing arms build-ups, confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of socialist states. New tensions have arisen and the dangers are increasing. Is imperialism's strongarm policy, which collapsed so ingloriously on 13 August, to be imposed again? Do not its authors want to learn anything at all? We are in favor of adhering to the correct conclusions drawn from the events of 20 years ago".

The paper quotes from the communique on the Crimea meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker: "The USSR and GDR regard the central task of foreign policy as overcoming the increased international tensions and achieving a balance in international relations".

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "Regarding relations between the GDR and FRG as well, new positive results are only possible in the spirit of peaceful coexistence if one is mindful of the correct conclusions drawn from that 13 August: there are two sovereign German states, independent of each other, which must deal with each other as subjects under international law--the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. This applied 20 years ago, too, but has since gained universal international recognition. And today there is yet something else. If the FRG makes itself a launching pad for increasingly new U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the GDR and its allies, this will reflect a return to the times prior to European detente. This serves neither peace nor cooperation".

"We want disarmament and equal security at a lower level. We want to consolidate peace and expand cooperation. At the same time, the experiences of 13 August tell us that one has to be prepared for defense. That is why, then as now, we have the necessary military power for defense at our disposal".

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND goes on to say: "A securely protected border, in particular, is one of the most important guarantees of peace. It is one of the most important guarantees for us advancing day by day along the path of unity of economic and social policy decided by the 10th SED Congress, for our socialist fatherland developing in a stable and dynamic manner and for it flourishing successfully as a good home for our people."

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS OFFICER GRADUATES

AU112038 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Young Officers Seen Off for Troop Service: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann Congratulates"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--This year's graduates were appointed lieutenants and sent off for troop service at festive roll calls on Saturday at the officer's colleges of the National People's Army [NVA] named for Ernst Thaelmann and Karl Liebknecht, as well as at the Rosa Luxemburg Officers' College of the GDR Border Troops.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, expressed his congratulations to the young officers. By his order, 128 graduates received engraved honorary daggers for outstanding study and training results.

Addressing the graduates of the Ernst Thaelmann Officers' College, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA land forces, pointed out the responsibility of the graduates for reliably protecting socialism and peace. This responsibility is growing all the more as the aggressive imperialist quarters are intensifying the confrontation course, fanning the arms race and placing their stakes on the card of military threats and blackmail against socialism. Therefore it is important for the young officers to always employ all their knowledge and skill as trainers and educators to improve the fighting strength and combat readiness of the military collectives.

At the Karl Liebknecht and Frana Mehring Offices' Colleges, the young officers were sent off for troop service by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, and by Lt Gen Manfred Barthel, deputy chief of the air force-air defense force, respectively. Maj Gen Karl Leonhard, deputy chief of the GDR border troops, handed the appointment decrees to the graduates of the Rosa Luxemburg Officers College.

FLOOD DAMAGE REPORTED IN SOUTHERN REGION

DW121241 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1735 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In the flooded areas of the republic's southern bezirke, thousands of voluntary helpers today supported the forces of the fire department, police, civil defense, energy supply, water service and postal service. After heavy rainfalls on Sunday night, precipitation has now abated. In Thuringia, in the Erzgebirge and in the Harz Mountains the amount has decreased to 50 litres per square meter per day. Several villages, like Thieschitz in Gera Bezirk, were inundated. Very high water levels were measured throughout the Thuringia Forest and the Eastern Erzgebirge. In the Schmalkalde, Ilm, Apfelstadt and Gera Rivers, the hitherto highest water levels of the century were exceeded. Water levels of the Saale, Unstrut and Werra Rivers are continuing to rise as a result of the increased flow of water from the tributaries. The continuing flood has claimed another two lives. In the Gera suburb of Scheubengrobsdorf, a 22-year-old member of the volunteer fire department was killed when he tried to rescue a woman from the roof of her house. In Geraberg, Suhl Bezirk, a woman drowned in a flooded stream.

This is how it looks in the vicinity of Gera today--the sudden flood caused by torrential rainfalls on Sunday and Monday has done considerable damage above all in the city's suburbs.

Entire villages were inundated. Within only a few hours, roughly 1,000 houses and industrial plants, located mainly in the north of Gera, came under flood waters as deep as 4 meters. Inhabitants as well as working people from enterprises of Gera, supported by NVA soldiers, and civil defense and fire department personnel, immediately started clearing-up operations.

Grain was completely destroyed over an area of roughly 1,800 hectares. Railroad traffic between Gera and Jena had to be interrupted because a 15-meter high railroad bridge was washed away, by the floods.

In their efforts to smoothly repair the damage caused by the flood, the inhabitants of the stricken areas are also supported by members of the armed organs. According to preliminary findings, roughly 1,000 houses were damaged in Gera Bezirk during the most adverse weather since the turn of the century.

In Erfurt Bezirk, too, a large number of villages have been affected by rising waterways, with water running across farms and streets. Thousands of people are trying to contain the torrential floods. Every possible effort is being made to keep the adverse effects of the flood as low as possible. In a large number of streets, water is still so high that vehicles can advance only with difficulty.

In Ilmenau Kreis two main highways and the railroad track between Gehren and Grossbreitenbach are still blocked. Measures have been taken by the Disaster Commission of the Kreise to supply all citizens in the afflicted areas with food and drinking water.

By noon today the workers at energy combines had repaired most of the damage to transmission installations and thereby ensured power supplies to a large degree. Meanwhile specialists of Deutsche Reichsbahn succeeded in reopening the Dippoldiswalde-Schmiedeberg Railroad Line to traffic. Great efforts are being made to open the still blocked F-170 Highway between Dippoldiswalde and Altenberg.

Power, Transportation Problems

DW121327 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Due to the action taken by tens of thousands of helpers from all walks of life, it was possible to eliminate further damage caused in the GDR's southern bezirke by the stormy weather. In Erfurt Bezirk, for instance, power supplies in Apolda, Arnstadt, Gotha, Eisenach, Weimar and Erfurt are stable again. The critical point of current efforts is the Gera River in Erfurt-Landkreis, where attempts are being made to prevent dams from giving way.

The Gera-Hermsdorf railroad line is still out of commission. In Erfurt Bezirk the following highways still are partially blocked: the F-2 near Grossebersdorf, the F-4 near Martinroda, F-7 from Eisenach to Kreuzburg and the F-87 from the Apolda Autobahn exit to Bad Berka.

A decline in water levels has been noticeable in the rivers and streams of Suhl Bezirk, with the exception of the Werra River. Apart from three plants, all production facilities in this Bezirk have been supplied with power again.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--The progress in the harvest and cultivation work yesterday was quite different in the various bezirke. While harvesting-threshing operations in the GDR's northern bezirke proceeded without any problems, the interruption caused by the heavy rain-falls in the past few days has been utilized in the south and in the Boerde Region to inspect the machinery. In many places the machinery was relocated to areas where fields had dried earlier. By yesterday morning LPG peasants and workers of the state farms had harvested and stored the grain from more than 1.5 million hectares, or 61.8 percent of the area sown to grain. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 12 Aug 81 DW]

VISITS FROM FRG DECLINE--Berlin, 12 Aug (DPA)--Since the GDR authorities raised the minimum money exchange requirement in October 1980, visits by West Berliners to East Berlin and the GDR declined by over 52 percent compared with a comparable period. The spokesman of the Berlin Senate, Meinhard Ade, told the press on Wednesday that between 13 October 1980 and the beginning of August 1981 about 1 million applications had been received in the five West Berlin offices dealing with visitors. Before the exchange requirement was raised the number had been 2.12 million in a comparable period. Since the visiting and travel arrangements became effective in June 1972, West Berliners have made 28.2 million visits to East Berlin and the GDR. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 12 Aug 81 LD]

DAILIES CRITICIZE U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

'Challenge' to Soviet Union

AU121342 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Challenge"]

[Text] The advisers of the White House incumbent would have been hard put to contrive a more cynical way to sully the memory of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and challenge the millions of people struggling to prohibit the production and use of weapons of mass destruction than to time the announcement of the decision on the mass production of the neutron weapon made on Thursday 6 August, the day of Hiroshima, on the anniversary of the atom bomb explosion in Nagasaki.

Washington's dangerous decision is being received with shock and indignation throughout the world, although certain West European government circles regard it--as does the Reagan administration--as an internal U.S. affair, as though they do not remember that the previous U.S. administration wanted to equip the Lance missiles, which have a range of 110 km, and the artillery pieces, which have a range of 32 km, that are deployed in Western Europe with neutron warheads. Pentagon strategists will not want to use the neutron warheads in the United States now, during the tenure of the Reagan administration, either. This emerges unequivocally from a Washington POST commentary, which explained that Europe is the most ideal terrain for the neutron weapon. Based on this knowledge, mass production of the neutron weapon is by no means an exclusively internal U.S. affairs since, as the Canadian LE DEVOIR said in a commentary reacting to a previous first announcement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger: "Following the use of the neutron weapon on a mass scale, which would be inevitable in a war, the peoples of Europe would disappear from the map."

Mass production of the neutron weapon, alongside the plan to move U.S. troops stationed in the FRG further eastward, constitutes a challenge to the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries. Contrary to the allegations of Western propaganda, the neutron weapon has been developed for offensive purposes.

By the decision made public on Sunday, the Reagan administration is extending the arms race to a new area. Referring to a previous statement by the Soviet party and state leadership, a TASS commentator, by way of a first reaction, deemed it necessary to stress: The Soviet Union cannot remain an indifferent bystander to the production of the neutron weapon and will be obliged to give the response to the challenge that is demanded by the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. This warning does not invalidate Leonid Brezhnev's proposal that both the United States and the Soviet Union should dispense with the production of the neutron weapon.

Unprecedented Risk

LD121118 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Aug (MTI)--"Since the former U.S. President Carter, persuaded by the successful action of socialist diplomacy and the world protest, closed the file of the mass production of the neutron bomb, relatively little was spoken about the weapon. It seemed reasonable enough not to play with the fire as the atmosphere was hot enough from the brakes put on the SALT negotiation," reads a Wednesday commentary in MAGYAR NEMZET.

"The responsables of the United States were speaking ever more frequently about the resumption of the arms limitation talks. Not it seems that the Reagan administration did not really mean to start a dialogue with the Soviet Union and grabbed the first opportunity to nip in the bud any negotiation possibility.

In the now emerging American strategic system the U.S. is seeking open and crude confrontation with the socialist world and with the Soviet Union in the first place, in every part of the world. They think that their goals can only be attained if they have supremacy and military ascendancy especially. And this concept is awfully dangerous," the commentator points out.

"Should anyone have had any doubts concerning the U.S. intention to start a new restrictions-free phase of the armament race, has now been given a clear answer with the decision ordering mass production of the neutron weapon. The American government says that the decision is an internal affair. Washington thinks that from now on it will be possible to fight local nuclear blitz wars without the risk of their swelling to global size. They imagine Western Europe as one of the battlefields which would make the continent itself a nuclear shooting ground. And this would involve a risk unprecedented in history..." ends the commentary in MAGYAR NEMZET.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND REPORTED, ANALYZED

Solidarity Resolution Cited

LD122243 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Laszlo Krasso report from Warsaw]

[Excerpt] The National Government Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity has called on the members of the trade union to refrain from strikes and street demonstrations protesting the poor supply of food. This applies in particular to the organization of so-called hunger marches.

This is the most important point in the resolution that has been made public after the 3-day meeting of the Solidarity leadership. At this stage I can only report to our listeners a few details, those parts of the resolution that were broadcast on Polish television news--on the basis of a dispatch from the Gdansk reporter--a short while ago.

The leaders of Solidarity also called on the organizers of a protest march planned for next week, who demand the release of political prisoners, to postpone their action for the time being.

The KKP has also approved a resolution about a press strike because it alleges that a propaganda campaign has been launched against the trade union. In accordance with this, members of Solidarity are called on to boycott the printing and distribution of daily newspapers on 19 and 20 August. At the time of this dispatch the press conference is still underway in Gdansk, where the resolutions on the meeting of the Solidarity leadership are to be made public.

NEPSZABADSAG: 'No Limits?'

LD120844 Budapest MTI in English 0640 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Aug (MTI)--"One should think that there is a limit to everything though, day after day, he is confronted by phenomena that challenge even that," a commentator writes in Wednesday's NEPSZABADSAG under the title "No Limits?" For instance in the debate--if it deserves the description any more--now under way in Poland on who is responsible for that the country is not getting out of the crisis, in as far as they say that great responsibility rests on the old leadership, the before-1980 government, for having committed grave errors in economic policy, that is certainly true. However, that because in the past year, the problems could not be solved and, what is more, the difficulties are growing, the party leadership and the government to be blamed by extremists managers of the Solidarity who, wherever they can, are obstructing, sabotaging and making impossible work--"that is too much of a good thing."

"The government is responsible for the disruptions in supplies--they claim--the government is responsible for that the food prices have to be raised, the government is responsible for that the meat problems necessitate further restrictive measures, etc., etc.

"But in what way to solve the problems in the public supplies if, since the foundation of the trade union Rural Solidarity, instead of more, less and less food is arriving in the towns day by day, and only the black market is thriving? How could the government venture to increase the imports if the strikes and the daily strike threats have decreased production to such a degree that, instead of growing, the goods basis usable for export is steadily decreasing? On Friday, an only four-hour strike caused the non-production of 200,000 tonnes of coal, and metallurgy lost 25 million zlotys. What damage has been caused so far by non-production during the work stoppages? Should the government be blamed for that traffic in Warsaw was paralysed for 50 hours by demonstrators who had arrived in lorries, buses and trams of state enterprises? And that the hysteria is being even increased by aimless, self-destructing demonstrations and marches? How may call the government to account in connection with the production, irresponsible obstructors of production, who are capable of anything? How may demand order those very people who violate the order, or accomplishments those obsessed with destruction?"

"Without consolidation, without calm, without effecting occasionally unpopular--but necessary--economic measures, it is impossible to get out of the present Polish crisis. It cannot be doubtful for anyone making an impartial judgement, who to blame for the further and further deterioration of the situation. Neither, that who will have to bear the responsibility for it before the people," concludes the central NSWP organ.

STATISTICAL OFFICE CITES LATEST PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD121132 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Aug (MTI)--According to the latest report of the Central Statistical Office, in the first half of 1981 Hungarian industrial production surpassed by 2 per cent the figure of the corresponding period a year earlier. The engineering, chemical and light industries upped their production by over 3 per cent and the food industry by nearly 3 per cent. The output of metallurgy, mining and building material industries fell short of the 1980 figure. Sales on the domestic market increased by 3.6 per cent.

In the first half of 1981 the industry employed 33,900 or 2.1 per cent less labour than in the first six months of 1980. The per employee production rose by 4.2 per cent.

In the period under survey the production of the building industry lagged behind last years by 3.4 per cent which was more than planned. The shortfall was largely due to the drop in the production of the state building companies. The labour employed in the building industry also diminished, thus the per employee production figure remained approximately the same as in the corresponding period last year.

32.8 per cent more vegetable produce was procured than last year. The procurement of porkers surpassed last year's figure by 2 per cent but less beef cattle was bought from the farmers than last year. The sales returns on animal produce--due to the procurement of more milk and wool--were 4.8 per cent larger than last year.

The retail trade turnover increased by 9.3 per cent at current prices and by 4.7 per cent at comparative prices. Computed at comparative prices the best turnover this year was recorded with sundry industrial durables and clothing articles (6.4 per cent and 4.4 per cent over last year's corresponding figures), while the food and consumer goods sales mounted by 3.2 per cent and catering business by 1.8 per cent.

In the first half of 1981, 63.7 thousand million forint was spent on investments, 5.1 per cent less at current and about 8.00 p.c. less at comparative prices than a year ago. The state investment expenditures shrank by 11.7 p.c. at current prices while the companies spent about the same amount on the purpose as last year.

FURTHER ON 11 AUG PZPR PLENUM SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES

Siwak Plenum Speech

LD122138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1524 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Text" of speech by Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, to the PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 11 August--read by announcer]

[Text] Allow me to begin my speech by quoting the words of Comrade Baranowska, member of the Warsaw PZPR Executive Committee and daughter of a Warsaw typesetter. She said this a few days ago at the Warsaw committee plenum. I quote: During the blockade of the street intersection Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska people sang and were even moved; they sang "Poland Has Not Perished Yet" [Polish national anthem] not conscious of the fact that those who started singing desire from the bottom of their hearts for Poland to perish and are digging a grave for Poland with the hands of workers. The end of the quote. And this is precisely the case. Before 1939 there were various minorities in Poland. I have in mind Lithuanians, Jews, Ukrainians and in particular Germans. There was plenty from which to build the so-called fifth column. And indeed it was built. Shots were being fired in the back. Intelligence operations and the dismantling of the Polish Army were underway. The aims were the same: to gain the foreground to the Soviet Union.

Today the aim is still the same. There are two political camps and it is no good trying to delude oneself. President Reagan's instructions to start the production of the neutron bomb is connected with specific aims. However, it would be a good thing to have that fifth column in Poland and to gain the foreground to the long desired aim. But there are no national minorities; there is no one to set against someone else.

The Poles for the first time in their over a 1000-year history have become one nation. Regions have become intermixed. Young people from various parts of Poland have gotten married and their children are simply Poles. Since it is not possible to use people in a national sense to build one's own base, then one can dupe them politically. This is taking place not just in front of the whole Polish nation but also in front of the whole world. Slogans and methods which are being employed in Poland have nothing in common with democracy which is so readily bandied around in its journals and leaflets.

Yesterday the presidium congress of the central boards of all Industrial Branch Trade Unions from throughout Poland was held. I heard the chairman of the works council speak about the detention of the director of the Sosnowiec mine as well as the secretary and his assistants by NSZZ Solidarity members; I heard him speak about how miners were recalled from the bottom of the mine and how work was interrupted; how it was announced that every foreman who does not take his people up to the surface will be dismissed, and those who insisted and worked were simply beaten up. In Wegrow and Lukov and in many other towns people are dismissed only because they do not want to join NSZZ Solidarity. The fact that they are the sole supporters of families is ignored. In many works fistfights were the order of the day. In order to work, people had to defend themselves from being beaten up. I think we are the only country, not only in Europe but probably in the world, where the law does not ensure the protection of citizens, and of those citizens who want to give the nation the needed products through their own work.

Yesterday it was made incumbent on me to ask Comrade Jaruzelski whether he sees what is happening in the country; whether the Prosecutor General still intends to pretend that nothing is happening. Those questions were asked by people with tears in their eyes, by people who have experienced insults. They await today an answer from the people who are responsible for order in the country.

At the same time we are warning that, for instance, a failure to extract coal may this winter force heat and power generating plants to come to a standstill. It is summer now and there is less consumption of heat and power. The level of power supply is 15 or 18. [as heard] In winter things could be such that all central heating installations in many towns will be frozen. The consequences could be astronomical such as the digging up of pipes in streets, the replacement of pipes and heaters, all of which will require a few years of work, not to mention materials. We may bring about such a state of affairs that people will freeze to death in buildings. New buildings do not even have chimneys so that one could burn furniture and warm up if need be.

Who has permitted state cars--there are hundreds of them--and state fuel to be wasted during strikes in Warsaw? Farmers do not have enough fuel to harvest, to carry out first ploughing and then to sow winter crops. The minister says that there is meat but there are no means of transportation to bring it to people. Who is going to pay for sunbathing, for listening to concerts during the strikes? I have in mind the Warsaw roundabout. Is the government to do this? With whose money? The money of those people who are working? It is necessary to open people's eyes to the truth. It is necessary to use names. It is necessary to say how they are linked with enemies and explain to them what they are striving to achieve; that even by bloodshed they want at all costs to tear Poland out of the bloc of socialist states. In other words, a fifth column is being created from people who are not aware of that they are doing. This is where such a policy is leading to.

A large circle of political gamblers wants to bring things to a confrontation at all costs. My only question is: Whose blood will flow? Not theirs. They, as a state, will lead the workers, will take them out into the streets. For the sake of which ideas?

You see, the party said a long time ago and the ninth congress stressed that there is no return to the methods before July and August of 1980, that the protest of the working class was justified, and that democratization is necessary. And the elections of party authorities have fully supported this. But they absolutely want at all cost to undermine the achievements of the ninth congress because they can see that the party is gradually regaining its balance and credibility.

Thus, the thing is to muddle up people's thought so that no one will know where the truth and where deception lie. It must be stated that some of the reporters, and even artists, are valiantly helping the opponents in these dealings by being full of ambiguous jokes and appearances.

How can one permit a situation where in broad daylight, with the knowledge of the Gdansk authorities, a slogan saying "The government's program is a program of starvation" was daubed on the wall of a large housing block? And what about the programs of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland]? Do they intend to lollygag on their backs in the belief that things will drop down to us from heaven?

As a construction industry worker, I ask whether this program will provide houses for 7 million people who have been waiting 15 years and more? You young people who are members of Solidarity and who are waiting for your own houses, wake up from your lethargy! Up until 1980 the housing construction industry worked on Saturdays and even on Sundays, and even then it could not ensure or accelerate housing availability for those who had spent 12 or 14 years on housing lists. Today only 30 to 40 percent of what was accomplished in previous years is being done at construction sites. You will get old before you get your own home. I do not negate work-free Saturdays. This is undoubtedly an achievement of great social importance. But things must be organized differently for the benefit of those waiting for a place of their own. People want to work on Saturdays. The only thing that has to be done is to regulate by law the matter of a wage system for Saturdays.

While on the subject of the construction industry, I wish to state with complete responsibility that the state will not cope with this problem over the next few years, will not find the resources for the production of so many high-quality materials that make it possible to build exclusively multistorey blocks. One must initiate--and quickly at that--an extensive wave of one-family housing construction from materials to which we have access. People have money and will also do much with their own hands. But assistance must be given in the acquisition of cheap plots, documentation, materials and credits. This is a matter which is not only of social importance. In our country this is above all a political matter.

One part of the public cannot be saddled with the crisis while another part knocks together a fortune from this crisis. I have in mind people in town who, when buying extra meat and other articles, pay various prices on the free market. There can be no doubt that a farmer has the right to sell the pigs he has reared. But during this period, which is so critical for the nation, the state should have a monopoly of the meat trade and foodstuff articles trade. We should stop to think about the possibility of introducing for a transitional period the deliveries of animals to the state. After all, there would not be a reduction in meat rations if farmers gave to the state what they sell privately. There would be no grounds for these hunger marches and strikes.

In a situation in which something--and a lot at that--is added [in the form of subsidies]--to milk, grain and meat and when things are boiling in the country, the Polish farmer will certainly understand that compulsory deliveries should be introduced. We were promised that Solidarity (?would bring) foodstuff articles to the towns. These were the slogans before the registration of farmers. And now the same urban Solidarity is paying Rural Solidarity prices which no one had dreamed of previously. Solidarity's KKP [National Consultative Commission] will not lift a finger in this matter. We were promised that all the strikes would be made up and that work would be done well in factories. But we have a situation in which not only are things not being made up but also others are not being allowed to do this, and in this process bandit-like methods are being applied.

The working class which was strong in July and August of 1980, and which was capable of making justified demands on its own behalf and in the interests of the nation--the same working class is today capable of tidying up quickly and bringing life in the country back to normal. It must voice its resolute support for work, for order, for the law, for the punishment--and strict punishment at that--of those who wish to push our country into a chasm of fratricidal struggle. In their own well-understood interest the workers must eliminate those who are pushing not only toward a conflict but toward the loss of our fatherland's sovereignty. One must remind those who do not trust the party but who listen to the voice of the church that it was after all the pope during his visit to the Oswiecim camp who stated: Poland had friends in the West who were supposed to defend her interests when the Hitlerite attack was supposed to come. But they did not help Poland. Poland was left all on its own in its heroic and determined defense.

Freedom and the liberation of Poland, including several million Poles from camps of torture and death--and not only Poles--came from the East, came on the bayonets of Polish and Soviet soldiers. Today people are so willing to profane monuments and the places of rest of those who gave up their lives for the liberation of Poland and for consolidating people's power.

On the wave of emotions and settling of accounts many disastrous methods were put forward to us, party members, such as, for instance, eliminating old and experienced and hardened communists during the election campaign.

Such cannibalism is not known to any party. People were brought to power who did not have the party's interest dear to their hearts. They were in the party because their leading function was in the party terminology. It is essential to purge the party's rank of people ideologically hostile to us.

The situation which existed in the past and does so now has enabled us to state clearly who is for the party and who is against it. There must not be such a situation as there was at the ninth congress, when a delegate, an NSZZ Solidarity activist, as he called himself, demanded that NSZZ Solidarity have the right to control the party. There was a woman delegate who threatened that NSZZ Solidarity would put things in order for us at the congress. There are many NSZZ Solidarity activists in the party who officially proclaim a different ideology from the party; who are fighting with the party' and we are not taking away their party membership cards. I point out once again that I am talking here about activists, and not about members of NSZZ Solidarity.

I get a very large number of letters from party members, from nonparty people-- an average of 70 to 80 a day. People profoundly believe that the worker members of the Politburo will see to it that the party and government leadership fulfill society's expectations. I must say that we workers, regardless of trade union membership, are unanimously behind the solution of our problems. And so is the whole Politburo. We have sworn--I am talking about the workers in the Politburo--that, if things do not take the course we have in mind, do not turn out as we see and understand it, then we will immediately inform the Central Committee plenum and society; and Comrade Kania knows this.

Concluding, I would like, on behalf of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions throughout Poland, to demand from the authorities protection for people who do work on strike days. On behalf of people of good will, both members of NSZZ Solidarity and other, I propose that criminal proceedings be started against those who violated personal freedom in the Sosnowiec colliery; that fuel be withheld from those who drive out into the streets with public property as if it was their own private property; and that there be no pay for strike days. Planned strikes with the use of vehicles and fuel should be sent to gather in the harvest in the countryside so that no ear of corn or potato will be lost this year.

Once again, on behalf of people who desire calm and honest work, I appeal to the government to effectively halt anarchy and lawlessness, because we may go too far. You are responsible, Comrade Jaruzelski, you, for life and peace in this country. You have been given not just power: You have been given trust, and that is important--and it was given to you by the whole nation. Do not allow Pole to be hostile to Pole. You have the constitutional right and duty to stand guard over our peace and life. Exert that right in accordance with the nation's *raison d'etat*.

A few words about NSZZ Solidarity propaganda and that of journalists working for newspapers. TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA wrote during the ninth congress how Siwak gave lengthy and profound apologies at the first Central Committee plenum regarding Comrade Bratkowski. As you know, Comrade Kania, I did not speak at all, if we are speaking about the Central Committee plenum, about Bratkowski. In NSZZ Solidarity News Bulletin No 29 we read: Albin Siwak, as a worker, was selected in exchange for vodka. He drank with secretaries. For this reason, he was drawn into party work. In 1952, in the district Siwak was also selected in exchange for vodka. Comrades, you don't have to believe me--that is your right--I have never smoked and never drank vodka at all. Here is the paradox, in fact: Find me one person with whom I have ever drunk vodka. Comrades, it is hard to bear the marks of war every day. Many Poles bear them; even that enabled Comrade Bratkowski to compare me to [word indistinct]. I believe that a mental cripple is worse than a physical one.

PAP Reports Speeches

LD122110 Warsaw PAP in English 0928 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Discussion at 2nd Central Committee Plenum"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP)--Zdzislaw Grzelak, Central Committee member, head of the Political Sciences Institute at Lodz University:

Polish issues are increasingly treated as the manifestation of an international crisis.

The international system of relations of which Poland is part expects from her long-range guarantees that Poland will overcome the crisis and will become a stable link of international economic and political cooperation.

The overcoming of the crisis and putting the Polish economy on the track of economic growth requires a betterment and expansion of Poland's share in the CMEA. I put a motion that the Political Bureau considers the purposefulness of turning to the CMEA with a proposal to convene a special session of the council, at which we will present our problems thoroughly.

Our present state of financial and trade relations with highly developed capitalist states induces us to seek for solutions which from our point of view would improve and simplify the current and future negotiations. In this context, it is effective to consider to what extent the International Monetary Fund could play a positive role. The developing countries should also play a definitely greater role in dynamizing Poland's exports and helping the Polish economy to acquire the needed hard currency [words indistinct].

Jeremiasz Sitek, CC member, foreman in the coal mine "Piast":

The thing is to save the accomplishments of the (?extraordinary) 9th congress and (?eliminate) anti-socialist activities by some segments of Solidarity, who exploit social (?discontent) to organize protest actions. They aim to take (?over) political and ideological power in Poland, and the confused masses of [word indistinct] serve only as a means to that goal. (?The information) policy, as pursued by the Polish television and other mass media, is largely responsible for that state of affairs.

(?A long-range) task should be a transformation of the mass media into genuine Marxist-Leninist, i.e., ones that would inform the public honestly and in the spirit of historical interests of the working class.

A national programme conference, which would be a working forum of the party's collective [word indistinct], should be prepared and convened as soon as possible to map out the lines of practical party activity.

An expert party verification of employees of the party and government apparatus, particularly at the middle and lower level, should be carried out with an eye to their suitability to the posts they hold. Methods of functioning of those authorities should be transformed so that their work is based on the foundations of collectivity and knowledge.

Romuald Szwengler, CC member, master worker in the Paris commune shipyard in Gdynia:

To make our efforts more effective it is indispensable to introduce the economic reform. Its mechanisms should be explicitly presented to the society, not in a scientific language but in a language comprehensive to every citizen.

I express my deep disapproval of the method the society is being prepared for the price rise. The current system of information, fragmentary and sometimes striking a sensational keynote, makes people nervous and leads them to take attitudes of opposition and negation.

Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, CC member, activist of the working class movement:

Who is talking about hunger today? Most often these are people who have not experienced it. Demagogic slogans are catchy. They cannot be demolished with a simple negation; reason and arguments are needed here. Coupons were designed to introduce the minimum of market stabilization. This minimum can only be fulfilled on condition that there is enough food to be bought with the coupons.

We should put an end to that costly and incessant talking. We meet, discuss, adopt good resolutions and what next? Definite actions should follow the resolutions.

There is more that unites than divides our society. If we have divided ever in Poland's history we have always lost. Today we also need to unite. We should unite in pursuit of peace, order and socialism. The unity of the party is also indispensable. The unity of the party and of the nation is necessary for Poland to win the cause of socialism.

Julian Kraus, PUWP CC member PUWP FC [as received] first secretary in the small car plant in Bielsko-Biala:

My comrades at work told me to make matters clear when I go to the PUWP CC. If Solidarity wants access to the TV, you [word indistinct] about it--let them have it, but, in return, no KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], no leaflets, no posters and no demonstrations. This is the demand put forth by rank-and-file PUWP members. If the union decides to speak about union affairs, let them do it. If they overstep this boundary, our stand must be unrelenting. It is high time, because otherwise we will never be able to cope with the matter.

Another thing is to assess comrades like, for example, Stefan Bratkowski, for whom Solidarity organizes rallies and speeches, and decide specifically whether he has not chosen the wrong party. There are many comrades like this in PUWP organizations.

Jozef Dul, PUWP CC member, electrotechnician, brigade boss in the Stalowa Wola steelworks:

It is easy to play on the population's emotions today, to use them against the government and the party. Antisocialist forces are ruthless, full of perfidy and sophisticated. They attract attention to all those whom they want to eliminate in order to take their place.

We do not answer the charges put forth by Solidarity. We do not defend people against whom charges (in many cases unjust) are brought in. If these charges are justified, we act too slowly and waver too much, as a result, the majority of the nation still thinks the party wants to protect discredited members. The lack of fast information from the Central Committee and government makes for the conclusion that nothing is being done to meet justice.

If we want to win as a party, we must gain victories in, first of all, working-class circles. Otherwise, the crisis will hold on. We expect the Central Committee to organize a meeting of representatives of the country's largest industrial plants soon. This would give a beginning to the process of working out a party strategy in working-class milieux.

The posters intended to compromise the government and the party are spread by Solidarity in an appalling manner. Our propaganda is not to be seen. Thus, we must think about what should be done to take Solidarity's information and posters of this type away from work establishments.

Jozef Brozek, PUWP CC member, deputy department manager in the hydrol engine component plant in Wroclaw:

Every sensible person knows that the country's economy cannot be changed overnight. However, it is difficult to sit down knowing that it is almost impossible to buy anything on the market normally for your own money. If this negative phenomenon is not changed radically, there will be no motivation to work and anarchy will go rampant in the country. We will solve nothing in Poland without changing the wage structure, the prices and without making the wage size closely dependent on the quantity and quality of work.

Why is the society not told the naked truth: All of us must bear the costs of the previous decade's predatory economy, and no one will help us here.

The burden of overcoming the crisis is not only the burden of the party and government, but a trade union duty as well. We demand that the Solidarity leadership stop all strikes, stop slandering the party and spreading demagogic slogans of the "Poland is hungry" kind. No good supplies will increase through strikes, posters and slogans. We will be able to come out of the crisis only when the entire nation puts in a huge and thorough effort.

Zbigniew Kamecki, PUWP CC alternate member, lecturer at Warsaw's economic academy:

The party has lost a lot of social confidence and is still unable to regain it. If we want to fight these trends in Solidarity, we must do more than condemn these people. We must take away the sustenance for action from them.

The nation is clearly fed up with strikes. We should make use of these moods and tell the population what specifically is being done to overcome the crisis. There should be less big, high-flung words and articles in newspapers and more news of concrete steps and their effects.

Another way is to strive consistently for the fast-possible introduction of the economic reform.

We should fight bureaucracy.

Appropriate propaganda is another issue. The final matter is party unity. A divided party is weak.

Jozef Karmala, PUWP CC member, electrician in the Turow mine in Bogatynia:

My suggestion is to maintain permanent contacts between the government and the nation. The prime minister and his deputies should not appear in the mass media only on special occasions. The nation needs to be convinced that the government will not allow itself to be manipulated and scared by the Solidarity leadership's activities exceeding the union statute.

Genowzfa Kusmirek, PUWP CC member, weaver in the Bieltex factory in Bielawa, Walbrzych Voivodship:

A year ago a political decision was made in this room, allowing the working class to unite in independent and self-governed trade unions. However, and let us make this clear, the decision concerned trade unions and not a hostile political party, operating against the interests of the working class. I do not know if we can still have any hope today that Solidarity--or rather its adventurous and blinded leadership--will want to turn back from this dangerous path. I think they will not, and that the authorities should make them do so.

I suggest we start a real offensive against hostile forces: extremists from Solidarity, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN.

We do not want party members to be divided into those belonging to Solidarity and those in other unions. We must support those who fulfill party policy, but we cannot remain indifferent to those who have forgotten what membership card they have. If it is a burden, they should hand it in, or--let us make this clear--have it taken away from them. At the same time, we must remember about honest party members who are overcome with passiveness and discouraged. We should mobilize them for action.

Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz, PUWP CC member, individual farmer from Kedzierzyn, Koszalin Voivodship:

I have great respect for the working class, and that is the reason why I am a PUWP member. However, this does not stop me from maintaining that if farmers worked a mere two months in the same manner as industry is working today, we would really have nothing to talk about and there would be no hope for the future.

Poland can afford to feed itself on the condition that cooperation between agriculture and industry runs along proper lines. Industry should simply start operating.

Tadeusz Witoslawski, PUWP CC member, master-potter in the china and porcelite plant in Chodziznuwpila Voivodship:

Today, the PUWP CC is facing a successive crisis after last August and it is the worst one yet. Solidarity's recent activities are proof of attempts to take over power gradually.

I think an extra hotbed is provided here by the proposed price changes. The proposed butter and meat prices are definitely too high. After talks I have had, I think that the nation has not accepted these proposals despite compensation.

The slander that we are facing today to the effect that the communists have brought about hunger after 37 years in power, the fact that the slogan of hunger dominates in the protest campaign, are, I think, the final warning for the party and government: This campaign is an attack, and not the willingness to take up joint work.

Ryszard Brodowicz, CC member, fitter in the textile machines factory "Wifama" in Lodz:

The PUWP and government have proved that they are consistently implementing the line of agreement while Solidarity is pushing forward to confrontation. There cannot (?be) government's talks only and exclusively with Solidarity. When issues pertaining to the society and nation are concerned the government has to talk with all the trade unions at the same time.

It is imperative for the party members to define their attitudes and to introduce a stringent party discipline. A verification of party members has to take place as soon as possible.

Zdzislaw Daniluk, CC member, lathe-operator in the transport equipment factory in Swidnik, Lublin Voivodship, said:

We have given our opponents a field for activity and arguments against us. The lack of advance actions on the part of the government is the main reason for giving the initiative away.

The lack of initiative from the central leadership affects party members' morale and breeds indecision at lower levels. The failure to undertake final decisions on basic issues of the price reform and compensations brings about a difficult situation since uncertainty on these matters is one of the chief reasons for the slump in work efficiency.

Boleslaw Harazim, CC member, foreman in the "Niwka-Modrzejow" coal mine in Sosnowiec: People working hard do not want to work for those who do not feel like working. We know the toil and hard work of farmers. We do not have it easy either. But try to understand us. We have to reach an agreement finally. We want to work coal and you have to give us food. I am far from applying the method of compulsory deliveries, but you are specialists and know how to do it. Give us foodstuffs but not at the present prices. They are unacceptable. The free-market prices have to be restricted at last.

Jerzy Trzesniewski--member of the CC and 1st secretary of the PUWP factory committee at the Warszawa steel mill:

I believe that it is a big political (?mistake) when, once the congress is over, the government reduces meat rations which are small anyway. Also, the way in which this was done aroused great dissatisfaction.

The meat rations were lowered because the volume of the purchased meat is dropping. But did we do our best to change this situation? Why can a profiteer buy meat from a farmer, and a purchasing official cannot do the same? Is it not possible to fix the highest selling prices in the free market?

The main reason for which we are making so slow progress in everything is the lack of methods and mechanisms enabling the society to identify itself with the programme of the party and government.

Wlodziminy Wojciechowski--alternate member of the PUWP CC and driver at the state transport enterprise in Kutno:

It [word indistinct] time to solve the issue of strikes. It is inadmissible for the (?men of public) transport using (?public) petrol for the clearly political actions. Let he who stages a strike pay for it.

Kazimierz Szepelak--member of the CC welders at the oil and gas mining enterprise in Krosno:

We made a mistake already while discussing the reform. We put too strong an emphasis on the problem of retail prices in separation from the assumptions of the reform. In further discussion on the reform we should not separate the reform of prices from the entire economic reform. Let us consider both the supply and the retail prices as one of the elements of the reform. By issuing commands, the government must take steps to liquidate the improper structure and fictitious organizational systems in many enterprises and industrial groups. It is important to start analyzing employment and qualifications of cadres. Just from [word indistinct], there is a need for starting good preparations for this analysis in each enterprise.

Franciszek Kardynal--member of the CC, head of a department at the Karol Swierczewski steel mill in Zawadzkie, the Opole Voivodship:

The growing discontent was caused also by the unclear presentation of the principles of the reform of prices and compensations.

A government document presenting this issue in a way making it possible to start substantive talks with workers should be prepared in a short time.

People cannot believe that there are really no goods. Public bodies controlling the distribution and the sale of foodstuffs should be set up to overcome this distrust. The latest (?steps taken) by the government to combat profiteering and incompetence in the supplies confirm that we chose the proper way to overcome the difficulties. Time works to our advantage.

Stanislaw Zaczekowski--alternate member of the CC, and the chief police commander:

Only between August 3 and 10, over 700 preparatory proceedings were started against persons involved in profiteering and [word indistinct] to the detriment of customers. Over 3,500 persons were punished by fines. Over 504 cases concerning mismanagement in the commodity turnover were submitted to bodies of the state and economic administration. We expect a law which will increase penal sanctions and due to which the effectiveness in combating profiteering will be more evident.

We firmly opposed illegal (?and ostentatious) attempts to ride through routes requiring security and ensuring normal traffic. We are ready and have the adequate volume of forces and means to prevent a protest march. In the interest of the society, law, order and public security, we will take all measures at our disposal, including our own and the legal ones, towards organizers of such an event. Issues cannot be solved in the street. The acts of profanation of cemeteries and desecration of monuments to the fallen Soviet soldiers were explained in the past few days. 19 perpetrators of these deeds were identified. They included 10 persons under 18, [figure indistinct] persons under 17 and 5 over 18. 5 persons were Solidarity members.

From now on, we shall take steps against people guilty of slandering and libelling Poland's officials or the socialist system in various ways. We will also wage a determined and sharp struggle against criminals.

Barcikowski Closing Speech

LD122018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Slightly abbreviated" speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 11 August--read by announcer]

[Text] Political problems dominated the plenum discussion; it could not be otherwise. We have an increase in dangers in Poland: Both the Central Committee and our whole party must react to these dangers--react all the more strongly; all the more keenly, since the development of the actions are aimed at our very party and the law and order of the socialist state.

It is not the first time that we have spoken of this at a Central Committee meeting; there is no [words indistinct], but the political escalation of these attacks must be perceived. Let us not forget where this comes from and what its aims are. Most important, however, is that earlier, many voices from opponents already buried the party; they assumed that the party is impotent, that it would disintegrate and that is what the opponents built their hopes on. They had a great sense of freedom and a great sense of the future. The pre-election campaign and the congress itself proved the great vitality, the great ability of our party to regenerate its energy, its ability both to form a program and to change its style of action.

All those disappointed by the positive course of the congress are moving today to the attack; they are reaching for all admissible and inadmissible methods and means.

There is something terrifying about reading leaflets, announcements and appeals; how much distortion there is in them, how many simple lies, insinuations and how much slander about the party, about our political system and about our socialist state. We derive from this the following fundamental conclusion: We must, with great care and effort, go on building the unity of the party; we must increase its ideological and political aggressiveness. Numerous demands were made from this tribune calling for greater party firmness in its work. The Politburo accepts these demands; there is no going back for us. We must remember the fact that nothing encourages boldness and impudence more than manifestations of weakness.

In the discussion we dwelled on the conditions that must be fulfilled for the line of accord to retain its topical character and its value. Let us observe, comrades, that the first condition for the implementation of this line lies in the unity and strength of our party; then there will be enough strength in it to implement the line of accord. But if so, then we must clearly tell ourselves what the strength of the party and of its unity must be, from top to bottom and from bottom to top. There is no strong Central Committee without strong trade unions and without a strong support for this committee by the whole of the party. There will be no strong party organizations if they cannot count on the support and help of the Central Committee. We derive from all this conclusions for the party, for purging it of people who are ideologically and politically alien, for opposing decentralizing forces and various defamatory actions which had a place within the party itself. We are deriving conclusions for the development of political activities in our own party ranks and in the community.

We devoted a great deal of attention to relations between the party and the trade unions. One can say that a lot, if not everything, was said on this subject in earlier party resolutions, in the congress discussion, and in the discussion at today's plenum. We want to be guided by the line of accord in those relations. We are proposing cooperation and joint responsibility in settling all important issues of the country. But we are going to be waging a battle both with the resources of the party and those of the state if alien political elements go on spreading a campaign of hostility towards our political system and if they try to enfeeble and destroy the state.

During the session of today's plenum we received a Telex from the Katowice Voivodship committee about an unprecedented occurrence, namely in the printing works of Katowice steelworks. Many editions of a bulletin are being printed, a bulletin which is a repetition of a publication that was in circulation some time ago. This is an unselective, dirty caricature which concerns the Soviet Union and its leaders. This is taking place in Katowice steelworks, the steelworks that stands on the rail line along which flows ore, and a breakdown of this line will be sufficient for this steelworks to come to a standstill too, because it will not smelt any ore apart from the Soviet one.

There will be no need to go on strike then. Everyone will have free time. Despite the actions of the prosecutor's office, the authors did not respond to the interventions. In the end numerous Soviet specialists, who are still working in the steelworks itself and on its construction, lodged a protest about this case. Simultaneously, they announced that the matter would be presented to the Soviet Consulate. This is just one of the examples of this crazy anti-Soviet campaign which is being conducted under the banners of Solidarity, in this case of Solidarity in Katowice steelworks, which we cannot agree to under any circumstances.

We spoke at length in this discussion about the need for resolute actions on the part of the state. Let us remember, however, comrades, that the strength of the work of state organs depends on our party's support for them, and on the support of the community.

One can see a state in many ways; but it is also necessary to see the state as emanating from the nation through its most important organization--the party. This is precisely what a state is. Generations fought for a free Poland. This state was regained. Just think that there are forces in our country which are inclined to destroy this state. No one in the world can comprehend this. No one can now understand what the Poles are trying to achieve if they are striving to disorganize completely the economic life and state order. It is necessary to know about this, and we must defend the state through our support for it, but also through improving the functioning of its organs.

We devoted a great deal of attention to the economic situation, to the problems of the population arising out of the deteriorating market situation. Our party never tried to avoid tackling these issues. We are deeply convinced that conditions exist for a gradual improvement in the economic situation, and thereby the market situation. However, the will for an improvement must grow, a will for improvement not only among the management and leadership but first and foremost throughout the whole Polish community.

We will be stuck in this economic quagmire only if we resign ourselves to it, if the feeling of impotence becomes permanent. On the other hand, if we endeavor to become more active and work harder, the results will come almost automatically. Let us be aware of the fact that no one will do anything for us. No one will improve our situation for us. We must adopt a creative attitude toward the profession and the job which we perform in order to change what is making life so difficult.

It is a very important thing for our party to become the initiator of the renewal of economic activity. I am convinced that it is easier than to think to win over allies here. After all, there are enormous numbers of technical, scientific and production specialists in Poland. These people cannot be pleased with the conditions we have in the country today. They cannot be satisfied with the conditions under which they organize production. This is just as unacceptable and baffling to them as it is to all party activists.

After having won them over to constructive activity we will be able to uplift the economy more rapidly than seems possible today. We need more confidence in ourselves in these matters. Of course, we need resolute activity aimed at the reform and economic solutions based on self-government.

I shall repeat three points which, I think, are particularly useful from the point of view of the party launching an economic offensive. These are mining, the foodstuff economy and housing construction. Let us start here. It is through these that the road leads both to an improvement in production and to a better market and to better organized work. Various remarks and proposals were made during the discussion. They must all be examined. But there was one submitted on which, I think, we should make our position known. This is the proposal to return to compulsory deliveries in agriculture. In my view this is a dangerous proposal--dangerous in that it might be popular in the foodstuff situation, dangerous in that it will stop any development in agriculture, and dangerous also in that if one introduces compulsory deliveries then one must introduce, following this, compulsory measures into economic life and thereby into social life in general. In order for the system of compulsory deliveries to work, one must have an executive apparatus which will force this system to function. The economic senselessness of this matter is based, among other things, on the fact that because we have great differences in farms and in the production profiles of farms, I cannot see today anyone wise enough who can propose a key to dividing the supply duties without violating the substance and character of farms.

We cannot introduce compulsion into one sphere of the economy--into agriculture in this case--when the economic reform is supposed to introduce the independence of economic units in the whole sphere of the economy. This would be an obvious lack of cohesion in ideas. But let us be sure of one thing: A farmer who has produced goods can do nothing else with them than sell them because why else does he produce them?

Of course, he sets aside part of what he produces to feed his family. After all, you cannot store milk. No one will hang onto animals after they have reached their slaughter weight because he would have to shoulder additional fodder and labor costs. No one will tip grain into a river or well but will sell grain to the state or sell it in the form of processed animal husbandry products.

Someone will say that this is an ideal picture. This is true. It may be disturbed by speculation. The present state of the market even provokes speculation, not so much speculation conducted by farmers as by various middle men. It is imperative to resolutely combat speculation. The permanent solution, however, is the changing of food prices and the bringing about of a state of equilibrium in this section of the market.

By gaining control over speculation, we are straightening the paths of agricultural production to the procurement points.

In conclusion, comrades, three more organizational matters. We envisage the participation of members of the party leadership, in the coming period of time, in meetings either in the large enterprises or in the voivodship organizations. At these meetings it will be necessary to discuss the results of the debates of our plenum, to return to the congress resolutions, and to speak about the current political situation.

The second matter is the envisaged meeting of the first secretaries of the works committees from 205 of the largest works enterprises. We owe them this meeting since we promised it earlier. But neither the times nor the situation permitted the meeting to be held. We would like to devote these meetings to problems of the development of party work in the largest industrial works, and to the question of economic reform. We fully share the view, submitted from this rostrum, that we must as quickly as possible begin the preparation of cadres and the workforces for action within the framework of the new economic rules, which will be introduced together with the reform. Without this, we are threatened by misunderstandings, by missing the intentions of the reform in the works enterprises themselves.

Finally, the last matter, namely the organization of our Central Committee. I should like to return once more to what we said at the beginning of our session. Indispensable today--more than ever before--is the participation of all members of the Central Committee. It is not only a question of participation in great gatherings. Contacts, as broad as possible, are necessary, which will win over people to the party, the activists of various milieus and organizations. This is very important, and we would like to cordially ask you all to do this.

Kania Warns of Confrontation

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["Text" of "closing speech" by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 11 August PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw--read by announcer]

[Text] We are ending the debates of the Central Committee Plenum. We have adopted a resolution and carried out an assessment of the situation in the country. It has not been possible so far to halt the negative economic processes which people experience in the form of considerable vexations. If we do not halt these processes, our economy will head straight toward catastrophe.

We must master and halt these dangerous trends. For this purpose the mobilization of the entire community is necessary. And as for the political development of the situation, we have defined this not for the first time. We are confronted by the task of effecting national salvation. That which is taking place in our country has had no precedent for years.

The direction of development if we do not halt it, is leading inevitably to a bloody confrontation.

As the party and its Central Committee, we may not keep silent about this truth. We have the duty to warn the whole community against this danger. We must do everything to prevent its coming to pass.

In the case of the strike conflicts, until now we—as the party—have done everything in order not to let such confrontations come about. Because of the adventurist group in Solidarity's leading bodies, a group for whom offensive actions toward confrontation have become the program line, we are today confronted by such a danger. We must halt this process. Such a halt will not be successfully achieved by the method of retreat. It is necessary to be aware of the fact that an excessively great number of events is accumulating from which it transpires unequivocally that these confrontation trends are not an elemental force but an action consciously planned by people who set themselves counterrevolutionary purposes.

It is worth posing the question: Is such an intention merely the cause of a group of madmen in our country who want to bring about confrontation in the hope of accomplishing disaster for socialism, defeat for our party, and victory for themselves? I think—for much indicates this—that the development of the situation in Poland must be looked at in a broader context.

There are forces in the West linked by the hope that Poland will fulfill the function of detonator of the world situation. They expect that the explosion in Poland will be not only local in character, but that it will involve the whole socialist world; and then they will have their hands free to reverse the course of world history.

This is still a real threat. And so, the greater the necessity for mobilization, the greater must be our determination and awareness that we are saving Poland and not merely the position of the party. Simply put, we are confronted by the task of saving Poland from extermination [zaglada]; we are confronted by the task of national salvation. This ought to liberate our passion and pertinacity [upor] in the struggle to expose all those who are driving toward a confrontation.

We must continue to assert the conviction—Comrade Barcikowski justifiably mentioned this—that the hand of our party will always be extended toward agreement with all those forces which want Poland to develop as a socialist state, because it is only such a Poland which can be independent and fully sovereign. We shall continue to create conditions of agreement. Perhaps we shall have to consider whether institutional embodiment should be imparted in a symbolic form to this concept, this catchword. We shall discuss this problem at the Politburo and we shall consider it together with all those whom it interests.

We appeal to all those who wish to act for the benefit of national salvation. We must do everything we can in order to strengthen the international position of our country, above all among the allies.

Comrades correctly drew attention from this rostrum to what we always remember, and particularly in this difficult situation: that it would be difficult to image what condition our economy would be in today, if it were not for the traditional ties of cooperation with the Soviet economy. This is to all intents and purposes the sole link which is of importance for the functioning of our economy and which operates without any breakdowns.

The situation in our country is worrying everyone; above all it is worrying our allies. We are a part of a great socialist community and the weakness of Poland weakens the whole community. This is how we must also look at our international duties.

In the present situation which is so grave and in which our country has found itself we express gratitude to the fraternal CPSU and personally to its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, for such a warmhearted [zycyliwy] attitude toward our Polish matters and for the great economic assistance which the Soviet Union is giving us. Let us not forget, comrades, that during a period of not quite a year the size of Soviet assistance in the shape of various services--we have received close to \$500 million in ready cash and various payments of ours have been put off to a later date--exceeds the sum of \$4 billion.

Poland is being written about with disquiet in the West too: not only Poland as a big debtor but Poland as an important element of the status quo in Europe and as an essential factor in European stabilization and peace. Various commitments of ours also stem from this. Thus, looking at what is going on in Poland, we can see our tasks in other dimensions.

Allow me, at the winding up of the deliberations, to share one thought, an optimistic one this time. Well, today our Central Committee, which was newly elected at the ninth congress, let the party get to know it for the first time. It presented to Poland its character, its face. In listening to this discussion and the speeches made by the comrades which were ardent and full of passion one can see how much they reflect knowledge of matters which are the daily bread of party members. I have every right to state that this is a Central Committee which is up to the expectations stemming from the situation and the needs of the party and that this is a committee which is fully capable of struggling for the socialist and democratic character of the renewal of social life.

I think that today's session is edifying for all comrades. May subsequent ones be just the same; may they give off an air of authenticity combative spirit and political wisdom. Our party needs this very much and so does Poland.

Plenum Adopts Rules

LD121743 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP)--At the PZPR Central Committee's second plenum, rules were adopted for the work of the Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat--rules stating that, in part, the Central Committee will meet at least every 3 months, and an invitation to take part in the sessions will be sent to the chairman of the Council of State, Central Committee department heads, the chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, first secretaries of voivodship committees, chief editors of the central organs of the party press, and party figures carrying out leading functions in public organizations.

Together with the formal business theme, the agenda of each plenum shall include an account of the work of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and also, according to demands, discussion of the course of implementation of previously adopted Central Committee commissions. At each meeting a commission of resolutions and conclusions is to be formed. Decisions are normally made by a majority of votes and conclusions are conveyed for implementation to the appropriate Central Committee institutions and departments. Vacancies among Central Committee and Politburo members and candidate members are filled by secret ballot in accordance with the PZPR Constitution. Confirmation of Central Committee department heads and of chief editors of the central party press takes place by a show of hands. Also, by a show of hands the Central Committee can annul a Politburo decision.

The Politburo meets at least every 2 weeks. [Politburo] Candidate members and Central Committee secretaries will also take part in the meetings in a consultative capacity.

On the proposal of any Politburo member the meeting can be held behind closed doors. Each theme discussed by the Politburo will find a decision in the form of a resolution, proposal or recommendation.

Agreement Advocated

LD122028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I think that most Poles could subscribe to the party Central Committee's six recommendations formulated in the resolution of the second plenum.

We all have an interest in improving supplies of basic foodstuffs, medicines, detergents, eliminating waste and speculation, efficiently conducting the harvest campaign, extracting more coal, rapidly implementing the economic reform, and stabilizing the sociopolitical situation.

It would seem that we all have an interest in the above, but the facts contradict this. The economic situation is getting worse, and one can speak of calm--and only relative calm--only [words indistinct]. The community's impatience is growing.

What can be done so that the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum should not become the latest in a line of unimplemented programs? Much depends on the party masses, the government and the organs of state power to which the resolution is addressed. But we probably realize ever more clearly that both the second plenum's recommendations and the many other programs formulated by the party--in fact, not only by the party--depend on the coordinated action of the whole community, all social and political organizations, and the trade unions.

We have been stressing the need for such joint action from the moment when the agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie were concluded, but such joint action is still not permanent. Reason and care--by now not merely for the economic situation of the country but for the (?existence) of the nation--dictate that these agreements should be observed and expanded so that an accord may be concluded which defines the general principles of joint action and joint responsibility for extricating the country from the crisis.

Despite everything we all cherish the hope, that reason will triumph [words indistinct]. Partnership and dialogue do not mean unanimity. Dialogue is more constructive when its participants have different opinions and mutually (?present them) to one another. But in the most general sense they must have common objectives. Such an objective is the good of Poland. For this objective it is not only worthwhile but obligatory to seek an agreement and compromise solutions.

SOLIDARITY KKP STATEMENT, RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

LD121632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Marek Szenowicki telephone dispatch from Gdansk]

[Text] The 3-day deliberations of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] ended at 1600 today. During today's deliberations a number of resolutions and statements were drawn up which were presented to reporters at a press conference.

The KKP issued a statement on the issue of talks with the government. In this document the KKP approves the stance adopted by the KKP Presidium during the talks in the office of the Council of Ministers.

In the next document the KKP rejects the attempt contained in the government statement to attribute to NSZZ Solidarity the blame for the crisis phenomena in our country which are becoming more acute.

Later during the deliberations the KKP decided to appeal to the committee of the star march--in defense of those imprisoned for their convictions--to cancel temporarily the march scheduled for 17-22 August.

The appeal to the public was read by Andrzej Celinski, secretary of the KKP. The KKP appeals here for all hunger marches and rallies to be discontinued [zaprzestac].

The KKP appeals to all union members, in particular to mining industry workers, to work on (the) eight work-free Saturdays to the end of the current year.

The KKP deems that the period before the end of the national congress of delegates is extraordinary, and it appeals that full union unity should be manifested.

The press conference ended at 1640.

Strike for 19 August

NC121542 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (AFP)-- The Executive Committee (KKP) of the independent labor federation Solidarity today ordered a strike for next Wednesday and Thursday in printing houses and print distribution centers throughout Poland.

The committee also reserved the right to cancel the strike order if Polish authorities grant the union the right of reply in the mass media to the virulent anti-Solidarity campaign being waged by official news outlets.

The announcement of the strike order came shortly after the Executive Committee adopted a resolution calling on union members and all other Poles to refrain from strikes and demonstrations specifically to protest nationwide food shortages.

The resolution had also urged Solidarity's regional branches to respect a labor truce and abstain from local actions during the next three weeks before the unions's congress that opens September 2.

Polish journalists yesterday denounced what they called an anti-Solidarity "disinformation campaign" in the mass media, saying that this would increase the chances of confrontation by heating up extremists on both sides.

The Association of Polish Journalists (SDP) said the press in general, and radio and television in particular, were systematically condemning Solidarity's positions without giving the independent trade union federation a right to reply.

The media were being pressured into taking partisan and dishonest stands, the SDP statement said, while radio and TV stations "have been ordered to broadcast only points of view and comments hostile to Solidarity."

Solidarity Statements

LD122114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The 3-day session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity has ended in Gdansk. With the exception of the first day the session was held in camera and the results of the session were given by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the KKP press spokesman. The second part of the press conference was also attended by Lech Walesa, chairman of the KKP.

At the beginning of the conference Janusz Onyszkiewicz read a statement on the talks of the KKP Presidium with the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The KKP, having acquainted itself with the report of the Presidium, decided to approve its stance during the above-mentioned talks. It was also decided to consider as correct the avoidance of confrontation in spite of, as read the statement, completely unjustified propaganda attacks on the union which constitute an attempt to shift the responsibility for the difficult social and economic situation onto Solidarity.

In the second statement the KKP expressed its stance on the desiderata of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs which were addressed to Solidarity. The statement rejects the accusation that Solidarity is worsening the crisis in the country and blames the government as being responsible for this state of affairs. Answering the desideratum that Solidarity give up political activity, which is outside the statute of the union, it is stated that the union does not conduct such activities and does not usurp the role of a political party. The union cannot, however, ban its members from expressing political views, and it cannot refrain from expressing union views on the functioning of the administration.

At the same time it is stated that the legal system of the People's Republic of Poland is not cohesive and is inconsistent, and that it needs proper amendment in the spirit of fully democratic principles.

Answering the second desideratum in which the government appeals for cooperation by the union in the implementation of the economic reform, the KKP statement indicates that it is nobody else but the government who bears responsibility for preventing the reform from being implemented.

As the next item, the government statement claiming that the union conducts international activity contrary to the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Poland was rejected.

As far as the desideratum on giving up strikes and other protest actions during the crisis period, it is said in the statement that such actions are not caused by Solidarity, but that they are a result of the situation which causes profound dissatisfaction in the community, the situation which is not being properly dealt with by the authorities. By organizing protest actions Solidarity attempts to reduce losses and to preserve order.

As concerns the participation of Solidarity in the struggle against profiteering, it was stated that the union approves this desideratum, and the local cells of the union are already taking part in this activity. It is stressed that combating profiteering cannot consist of just checking, but it must reach out to the causes of the phenomenon which disorganizes the market. Similar treatment was given to the call for the union to join in the action to harvest agricultural produce in full. The need was pointed out for more effective assistance from industry and trade.

As regards the point about undertaking effort to increase coal extraction, the statement says that Solidarity appreciates the importance of this issue but at the same time reminds the government that it had failed to keep its pledges to the miners.

Another document adopted by the KKP is an appeal to the members of the union and the whole community. As stressed by Lech Walesa at a press conference, adoption of this appeal is the most significant achievement of the KKP. For the first time, said the leader of Solidarity, we found ourselves at a crossroads; whether to behave like a typical trade union which makes demands, or whether to behave like Poles and citizens making an attempt to go in a slightly different direction.

The appeal testifies to the chosen solution. The appeal states that the economic crisis may be overcome most effectively through a united initiative by the whole community. Self-governments, mainly worker ones, must become the instruments of this initiative. However, only a profound radical economic reform, consisting of a total departure from the mandatory and allocative system, can be the basis for an authentic self-government. A democratization of the state and a social supervision of the reform should be a guarantee for this reform. In the appeal the KKP turns to all the emerging worker councils with a request for making an immediate start on repairing the economy at the level of the enterprise, for eliminating bureaucratic absurdity and waste, and also for improving cooperation with works enterprises.

The KKP states that it will work resolutely on a legislative assurance of the self-government reform which cannot be confined solely to the governing of enterprises. The reform should also embrace, in the view of the KKP, regional self-government transforming People's Councils and the Sejm into authentic representative bodies of the community, and extending their powers in relation to the state administration. Stressing the necessity for the authorities to undertake more vigorous anticrisis actions, the KKP appeals to all the cells of the union to refrain from further protest actions organized under the slogan of improvement of supplies. The KKP turns to all members of the union and to all workforces in the country with the following request: Let us sacrifice our free time to save ourselves; let us work eight Saturdays off by the end of this year. The KKP turns with this request above all to miners and to workforces which work for mining, for export and those producing means essential to agriculture and food. It is emphasized in the appeal that voluntary work on the mentioned eight Saturdays off should be based on the principles on self-government under full control of self-government bodies both as regards the production itself and the exploitation of additional means which will be economized this way.

In the appeal the KKP sees the coming 2 months until the end of the first national congress of Solidarity as an extraordinary period during which the congress must display full unity, and all the union's organizations and echelons during that time should not take up any isolated protest actions.

During the session a [word indistinct] resolution was adopted to set up trade union commissions for social control which will examine whether the present state of supplies arises out of definite shortages of production. The method of distributing goods will also be examined. The KKP turns to the government with the request to make it possible for the commission to act in an unrestricted way.

The KKP adopted a resolution concerning the press strike which is in response to the propaganda campaign against Solidarity and the limitation of the possibility for the union to reply. An action is herewith announced for 19-20 August, which will stop the printing of newspapers and their distribution throughout Poland.

This action may be called off if Solidarity representatives are given an opportunity to present the position of the union on national, local radio and television programs and [word indistinct] in the press, and if the decisions concerning the access of Solidarity to the mass media are implemented as of now.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ON GDYNIA EXPORTS BOYCOTT

NC131357 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug (AFP)--Fresh conflicts have broken out between elements of the independent trade union grouping Solidarity and the government, at a time when Solidarity itself is appealing to its members for a "social truce" till the end of its first congress.

These incidents may further worsen the relations between the union and the authorities. Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania raised the spectre yesterday for the first time of "bloody confrontation" and said the party had the "task of saving the nation".

First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz has sent Solidarity leader Lech Walesa a letter asking the union's National Coordinating Committee to end a boycott on exports of Polish meat to Britain from Gdansk and Gdynia.

The vice-minister described the action by the dockets at the two Baltic ports as "inadmissible interference in Poland's foreign trade" and said the boycott could seriously prejudice the country's supply of food from abroad.

Mr Nestorowicz said the exporting of 120,000 tonnes of meat and animal fat to Britain this year would enable Poland to import 190,000 tonnes of meat and lard, a net gain of 70,000 tonnes for Poland.

He also recalled that in case of non-delivery, Poland would have to pay a fine between 5 and 15 per cent of the value of the merchandise, adding that the organisers of the boycott would be responsible if the cargo in question went bad.

Meanwhile a court at Huta Katowice in Silesia, southern Poland, has opened an inquiry into anti-Soviet cartoons found at a printing shop where the local section of Solidarity prints a bulletin called "Free Unionist".

Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski revealed the matter at the recent plenum of the Central Committee. He spoke of a "dirty and repugnant cartoon" on the Soviet Union and its leaders and described this as an "incredible event".

On the social front there is still uncertainty following the appeal launched last night by Solidarity's leadership for a "strike truce" until the end of the organisation's congress. The Gdansk section has called a two-hour warning strike for August 17, and the section's leaders will meet tomorrow to take a final decision.

FOUR SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN SIERADZ

LD121544 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] While awaiting news from Gdansk, more and more people are anxious over the prolonged state of tension. In various regions of the country [word indistinct] conflicts are erupting. The state of tension is also being maintained in the Sieradz Voivodship, where a strike alert is in progress, declared by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity.

On the other hand, yesterday morning the regional strike committee of Solidarity of the Sieradz region published a communique noting the detention of four representatives of the strike committee, who were posting leaflets and information on the union.

Our correspondent has approached the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Sieradz for an explanation.

Here is the answer which was obtained:

Recently, in the towns of the Sieradz Voivodship, and also in Sieradz, a campaign is again (?in progress) of posting leaflets and posters in public places. They often contain contents hostile to socialism.

In connection with the above, patrols of the militia have the duty to react to instances of posting leaflet and posters. On 10 August, before 2200, one of the Municipal Command of the Citizens' Militia [KMO] patrols in Sieradz detained--in order to check their documents--Ludjan Dawiduk, Tadeusz Zakrzewski, Jan (Margyl) and Jan (Czorek), members of Solidarity.

These citizens, after having their documents checked and the undistributed leaflets confiscated, were freed.

The materials taken by the organs of the militia constitute internal union communiques, and as such they should be distributed among union members only, by means of intraunion channels. Posting them in public places is contrary to the law in force. This is laid down by article 145 of the code of misdemeanors.

SOLIDARITY STRIKE ALERTS CONTINUING IN SEVERAL TOWNS

LD122222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The political situation in the country is still tense. The strike alert declared in several towns by local NSZZ Solidarity cells has not been called off. Leaflets and appeals are being disseminated which support the tactics and the strategy of the representatives of the National Consultative Commission during their recent talks with the government.

At a meeting of the chairmen of works commissions of NSZZ Solidarity in Wroclaw, a statement was adopted demanding broader access for the union to the mass media in order to inform the community on the current actions of NSZZ Solidarity.

From Torun Voivodship a report has arrived concerning an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the headquarters of the municipal PZPR committee in Grudziadz. The unidentified culprit got into the library of the building at night, leaving a container with an inflammable substance.

The investigation in the matter is conducted by the municipal headquarters of the Civic Militia in Grudziadz.

SOLIDARITY RALLIES IN JELENIA GORA CRITICIZED

LD122223 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The regional main board of Solidarity in Jelenia Gora organized rallies in several localities, with the participation of about 4,000 people and with the aim of, as it was described, expressing dissatisfaction with the market situation.

Of course, one can organize 100 or 200 more of these rallies, but why? Everybody knows that there is general dissatisfaction with rationing. The organizers of these actions are not concerned with improving the situation: This is shown by the fact that there was nothing said at any of these rallies about how to make things better. [word indistinct] insinuations about the alleged export of meat to our friends and blatant lies about 10,000 tons of butter (?sent to us by the Americans) and sent back to the United States by the government. One might ask what such (?statements) have in common with striving for social agreement and overcoming existing [word indistinct] shortcomings? Nothing, of course. But are the inspirers of these rallies concerned with agreement?

SZTANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS SOLIDARITY PROTESTS

LD121550 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Poor With Helplessness"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP)--Referring to the protest actions inspired by Solidarity, Jerzy Klechta wrote in the youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH today:

"I think that somebody must have been interested in pushing the country into successive turmoil of nerves, social conflict and confrontation. A trial of strength in which there can be no winner has been brought about. There will be losers alone. That is why our way is leading Poland to nowhere.

"Exploiting social demands, anxieties and weariness, the opponents of Polish democracy are pushing the country into the grip of anarchy and anti-state manifestations to reach their political goal--to capture power, said SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

"Adversaries of the democracy created at the PUPP's Extraordinary Congress, are many. They include Kuron, Modzelewski and the entire right wing attached to Solidarity and, unfortunately, having influence upon it. They will do everything to drive the country into chaos, not to lose a chance to consolidate diarchy and in the future to retain the power only for themselves.

"At the present moment Poland is a country in which an acute political struggle is going on. It is no longer a struggle against 'real socialism' but a struggle against socialist democracy and I think that it is, as a matter of fact, a struggle against Poland and the entire nation. It is not merely taking us nowhere. It is leading to tragedy," stressed Klechta.

"The Polish nation is poor nowadays not with the lack of food alone. It is poor with its helplessness. There is one and only one way out of this helplessness, namely a Solidarity activity, in the same direction and spirit, of three forces--the party, the church and the social and worker trade movement. With all the optimism I cannot answer the question whether it is already too late for that," concluded Jerzy Klechta.

KATOWICE STEEL PLANT PRINTS ANTI-SOVIET MATERIAL

Prosecutor Investigating

LD121744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The Katowice Voivodship prosecutor's office initiated on 7 August penal proceedings on the matter of printing--on the instruction of the local cell of NSZZ Solidarity--a supplement to the periodical WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [THE FREE TRADE UNIONIST] in the printing department of the Katowice steelworks.

It contains, among other things, insulting and offensive passages of an antistate meaning. The voivodship prosecutor's office sent a written warning that this action constitutes a crime striking at the Polish-Soviet alliance.

Despite this warning, the printing did not cease. The investigation is in progress.

Warsaw TV Comments

LD122322 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The prosecution organs have prevented Pulawy's local NSZZ Solidarity newspaper from printing caricatures [words indistinct] the Soviet Union, insulting the leaders of a friendly country. The Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Pulawy region requested the NSZZ Solidarity Factory Workers' Committee [ZKR] of the Katowice steel plant to print these drawings in WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, the Katowice steel plant ZKR newspaper. The plant's Solidarity (?council) decided to print the drawings. Because the management of the steel plant refused to agree to the plant duplicator being used for this purpose, the workers of the printing department declared that they would strike, thus failing to respect the instructions of their superiors, after which the plant's Solidarity authorities started to print the defamatory likenesses. So much for the facts.

These events, unfortunately not isolated, should be assessed on many levels. The Katowice steel plant was built with Soviet aid. Without that help, it would not be there. It smelts Soviet ore. Without that ore, the steel plant would be standing idle. Ingratitude is not a Polish characteristic [words indistinct]. That is the moral aspect of the matter.

The political [word indistinct] of these actions have to be assessed as a provocation aimed at the foundations of the country's interests. The people who are mounting them are trying to dirty and mar the friendly relations linking the Polish and Soviet states. This sort of attempt is anti-Polish and anti-national in character.

Poland was reborn thanks to many years of hard struggle by the Soviet Union against Nazism. Many millions of Soviet citizens were killed in this struggle. Anyone in Poland who shows signs of forgetting [words indistinct]. They are shocking and inhuman to our Soviet friends. Our country, in its present borders, exists only thanks to Soviet support and will exist as long as we continue to have that support. For these reasons, provocations like these do great harm to the Polish state and nation. They are also leveled against the process of reforms. Someone is [words indistinct] (?transformations). The anti-Soviet escapades are very important [words indistinct] who want to create the impression that the transformations taking place in Poland have an anti-Soviet (?tinge).

Publications damaging to the Soviet Union contravene the Constitution of our country which recognizes friendly links with the Soviet Union as the basis of Polish policy. They contradict the Gdansk agreement, a document in which the [word indistinct] NSZZ Solidarity signed the obligation to respect alliances of the Polish People's Republic. This type of publication is a crime according to the penal code. So much for the legal aspects of the matter.

In this connection firm demands should be expressed that Solidarity's authorities should themselves oppose similar acts which are politically hostile to People's Poland and the Soviet Union. This is their fundamental duty, which they should sense from political understanding and solemnly undertaken obligations.

The provocation organized in Katowice is one of those which damage our supreme collective interest. [Words indistinct] Solidarity cells [word indistinct] play with the fate of our state and nation, in the name of which the roots of our existence are being severed and the Polish raison d'etat harmed.

'INSANE' SOLIDARITY LEAFLETS IN BYDGOSZCZ SCORED

LD122241 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The political games being played in Poland by politickers connected with some Solidarity factions are now taking on a form bordering on the grotesque and insane. Leaflets were recently distributed in Bydgoszcz in which we read among other things:

The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission did not allow itself to be deceived by the government's promises. It said: Enough! At last the policy of Gwiazda, Bujak and Rulewski has won. Talks with the government have to be that firm. We can take power into our hands and destroy what exists, begin to build Poland for people without the red plague. We will strike to the last; we will take over factories. Let us bring them to their knees. We will fight against every authority. Signed: Polish Labor Party (PPP), Polish Democratic Party (PPD).

If such ideas are born, they undoubtedly do not have a worker pedigree. Sooner or later Solidarity members will undoubtedly reject such adventurist affairs. The sooner the better for Poland.

MINE WORKERS' UNION APPEALS TO SOLIDARITY

LD122242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The voices of working people are increasing who demand that a stop be put to social disquiet in the country, that order be restored, conditions for truly productive work be ensured and efforts of all Poles be united in order to extricate the country from the crisis. For instance, the autonomous NSZZ of municipal transportation employees in Warsaw made such a protest. The presidium of the central board of the Mine Workers' Trade Union addressed an appeal to its fellow workers, members of NSZZ Solidarity, resolutely proclaiming themselves against strike actions which aggravate the crisis situation and are pushing the country toward an abyss.

Participation in the strike is an individual matter of each citizen, of his conscience and social maturity, and in the present situation even of his self-preservation instinct. Protesting against the aggressive stance of leaders of Solidarity cells in mines who often force workers to participate in a strike, the members of the union stress in their appeal: What gives you the authority to restrict the civic freedom of your colleague miners? Who authorizes you to take away from them the constitutional right to work? We are turning to you with the demand: Do not do this again, says the appeal of the presidium of the central board of the Mine Workers' Trade Union addressed to miners who are members of NSZZ Solidarity.

GOVERNMENT STARTS TALKS WITH BRANCH TRADE UNIONS

LD121522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Talks have begun in Warsaw between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, with Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, with its chairman Albin Szyszka. The main topic of the meeting is mutual relations between the government and the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement, which demands equal treatment for all trade unions and the settlement on this basis of a procedure for negotiation on issues concerning the vital interests of society. During the talks, the most urgent problems of today are also to be tackled, including food supplies and rationing, proposals for the price reform, the material situation of pensioners and disabled pensioners, and employment.

AUTONOMOUS UNIONS FAVOR TEMPORARY JOB EMIGRATION

LD122226 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (PAP)--The Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Antoni Rajkiewicz met today with a delegation of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions headed by Adam Kaczmariski.

Minister Rajkiewicz spoke about the organizational ways to render cooperation between the ministry and trade unions more efficient.

The two sides discussed the planned price raises in the context of the minimum sustenance level and compensations.

Representatives of the confederation believe that temporary job emigration from Poland may help towards a more efficient (?activation) of the domestic labour force. The Labour Ministry is also of the opinion that a temporary increase in the numbers of Polish citizens employed abroad should be permitted providing the rights of those people are protected.

KANIA, POLISH PRIMATE MEET, DISCUSS NATIONAL ISSUES

LD122121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] There was a meeting today between Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp. They discussed matters of great significance for Poland, the church and the whole nation. The growing social tension and the strikes and demonstrations in the conditions of a very serious economic situation mean that all patriotic social forces face the task of saving the nation.

Stanislaw Kania presented the basics of the program of social and economic stabilization proclaimed by the ninth party congress, and then outlined the great dangers to the nation and the country's independence.

The Primate of Poland stressed that the church, faithful to its religious and moral mission, will do everything to avert the dangers to Poland.

The agreed opinion was expressed that Poland's greatest need is national accord, social calm, hard work and good management. It was recognized that church-state cooperation corresponds to the interests of the nation and that it will be continued for the sake of the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic.

VODKA RATIONING TO BEGIN IN WARSAW VOIVODSHIP

LD121945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The rationed sale of vodka will begin tomorrow in the Warsaw City Voivodship. The adult residents of Warsaw and those people working in the region are eligible for the ration.

The monthly ration is one bottle of vodka per person. The possibility will exist for purchasing instead of vodka, a bottle of wine or another type of alcohol.

The rationing does not include rectified spirit. For the time being, the possibility of exchanging the allocation of vodka for other foodstuffs--for example coffee or sugar--is not envisaged.

The sale of vodka this month will be implemented against the reserve coupon marked with the symbol R-2, contained in the ration coupons for meat for the current month.

The shops will not sell vodka without the proper coupons for meat.

The rationing does not affect catering and Pewex shops. The catering industry will be supplied with alcohol based on previous norms, except that off-licence sales of vodka are prohibited at catering premises.

Spolem and Sampomoc Chlopska are handling the sale of vodka intended for family ceremonies according to the norms previously in force, that is on the basis of certificates from the registry office.

HARVEST HQ DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD121532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The latest meeting of the harvest headquarters is being held today at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw to discuss the course of the harvest and the preparations for the digging and clearing of fodder crops. Representatives of ministries connected with agriculture and rural service establishments are assessing the situation regarding the procurement and processing of agricultural produce and are defining the measures for the best use of this year's yield.

PAP stresses that the results of contract agreements for pigs and young cattle for slaughter for supply to the state in the third quarter of this year do not augur an improvement in supplies of meat and meat products to the market. This is causing increasing difficulties in providing coverage for meat and animal fat ration books. Farmers have contracted to supply in the third quarter more than half a million head of pigs fewer than last year. The largest drop in contract agreements for pigs has occurred in the Katowice, Krosno, Przemysl, Warsaw and Piotrkow Voivodships.

PARLIAMENTARIAN DEFENDS NEW CENSORSHIP LAW

PM131027 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed, undated interview with Deputy Karol Malczynski: "This Is a Good Law"]

[Text] [Question] From the very beginning in the making of the draft law on censorship, you were active in its elaboration, and you also submitted interpellations on the subject to the government. Now that the document has become law after many months of hard work, do you feel a sense of satisfaction?

[Answer] Most certainly yes, since it is, in my opinion, a good and a progressive law, constituting an enormous step forward in the realm of civil liberties, of openness in public life and in the conditions governing the practice of journalism in our country. It is obvious that the law, by itself, will not eliminate every possible manipulation of the press and of the mass media. It is not, after all, a phenomenon which exists only in this country, since throughout the world various lobbies and pressure groups exist which want to exploit the press for their own ends and for the realization of their interests. The point is, however, to create legal guarantees which at least limit the scope of such manipulations and to have the "rules of the game" clearly defined, instead of-- as happened until now--conduct toward the press being based on the notion of "no holds barred."

Now, by our work, we have obtained a law which for the first time in Poland creates a clarity of principles and criteria as well as of scope in censorship activity, a wide area of complete exclusion of various publications from censorship, the requirements of official motivation in decisions taken by censorship, and equally, the possibility of appeal against such decisions.

[Question] We have had no such law before, and yet the image of our press has changed radically. So is the significance of the law not overrated for the everyday practice of journalism?

[Answer] Changes have occurred, it is true. But they resulted from a change in tactics and practice and not from legal principles, and the point is that the defined principles of conduct become a law in force. This should have definite practical consequences. Every editor, every magazine has a right to conduct its own editorial policy. After all, TRYBUNA LUDU, SLOWO POWSZECHNE and SOLIDARNOSC each conducts its own different policy. The law should contribute to a clearer differentiation of our press and help to ensure that specific titles more clearly accentuate, within the framework defined by the law, their political and world-outlook complexion. If censorship wishes to negate the editorial policy, it may do so only according to clearly defined criteria which have a concrete legal basis. This creates an entirely new situation equally for the reader, the journalist and the country.

[Question] All the same, the independent self-governing trade union Solidarity has expressed its negative opinion of the law.

[Answer] A Solidarity representative participated in the preparation of the law, which took many months. Now, after long and difficult discussions in which many controversial points had to be decided by a vote and having finally elaborated this document, an objection is expressed against the whole law, and it is referred to as a step backward, whereas this is an obvious untruth. In my opinion, this is unfair conduct.

I can understand that there are reservations on this or that point in the law. I know that Solidarity is against the regulation imposing fines for evading checks as defined in the law, and for not complying with bans resulting from censorship decisions. Solidarity is also against the submission of union bulletins to censorship control where the publication goes beyond the framework defined by the law. Because such violations have occurred, Solidarity intends, so I understand, to appoint its own control organ which will ensure that there is no text incompatible with the law, in its own publications. I repeat therefore: I can understand reservations about specific regulations. But evidently there are not many of them, and this does not mean that on this basis the whole law--which is progressive, after all, and of real significance for civil liberties--should be repudiated.

[Question] The law takes a preliminary step toward further legal regulations concerning the problem of social communication....

[Answer] Yes. During the work on the draft law on censorship, it became evident how many gaps there are in this area in our legislation which, for example, does not specify what a state secret is, does not define concretely journalists' rights and duties, publishing relationships, or the disposition of printing facilities, and so forth. Hence the Sejm resolution obliging the government in the coming months to undertake work on drafting laws on such topics as the protection of state and economic secrets, the press, and the elaboration of a new authorship law. The censorship law clears the way for further legislative work.

Its characteristic feature is that, for the first time in the history of the Polish People's Republic, we have prevailed on the government to submit to the Sejm an eight-point government proposal with social variables. Nor do I recall all interested circles, and such diverse social circles, being directly represented to such an extent in the preparation of legislative regulations as occurred in the case of the censorship law. So I am completely satisfied that we have elaborated a good law, of which we certainly should not be ashamed, even if it cannot deal with all matters--which would be impossible.

VERDET GREETS ISRAEL'S BEGIN ON REELECTION

AU130829 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin conveying congratulations and wishes for good health on the occasion of his reappointment as prime minister of the State of Israel.

VERDET GREETS BAHONAR, NEW IRANIAN PREMIER

AU130830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Mohammad Javad Bahonar, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of his appointment to that function. The telegram conveys warm congratulations, sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness and for successes in his new mission, and expresses the conviction that the development of bilateral and international cooperation between our governments will serve the interests of the friendly Romanian and Iranian peoples, and the cause of peace, independence and progress throughout the world.

ANDREI RECEIVES JAPANESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU121923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 12 Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Yasue Katori, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the bilateral relations in various fields of mutual interest, with emphasis on the possibilities of expanding and diversifying them, particularly on the economic plane. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on some current international issues and the joint wish was expressed to further cooperate on an international plane in the mutual interest, in the interests of peace, detente, national independence and security throughout the world.

POPESCU RECEIVES TURKISH TELEVISION OFFICIAL

AU121925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (AGERPRES)--Dumitru Popescu, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Council of the Romanian Radio and Television, received on Wednesday, August 12 the delegation of the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation, led by Macit Akman, director-general, who, at the invitation of the Romanian Radio and Television, is paying a visit to Romania. Questions were discussed related to the collaboration between the two countries in the field of radio and television.

Attending was Alexandru Ionescu, general-director of the Romanian Radio and Television.

The delegation took part in an experience-interchange with managerial cadres and editors of the Romanian Radio and Television, saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments and had interviews with executives of some ministries.

MORE ON ANTI-YUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES IN WEST EUROPE

Demarche to Belgium

LD121946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 12 Aug (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels today presented a demarche at the Belgian Foreign Ministry expressing dissatisfaction over the latest attempt to set fire to documents and advertising material belonging to the Yugoslav Tourist Association office in the Belgian capital.

The fire broke out early this morning in the basement of the Hotel Astoria where the material had been stored after the office of the Yugoslav Tourist Association was burned down in an anti-Yugoslav terrorist attack early this May.

The fire in the hotel basement was quickly placed under control by a fire brigade.

In the demarche, the Yugoslav Embassy once again called the Belgian Foreign Minister's attention to the fact that, despite Belgian assurances, Yugoslav representative offices in Belgium are not yet adequately protected.

Man Caught in Belgium

LD122246 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Jasminka Domas Commentary]

[Text] It is well-known that the Yugoslav Government has recently sent Belgium a note protesting the Belgian Government's failure to take effective steps to prevent terrorist and other forms of anti-Yugoslav activity. The Brussels government kept sending us firm assurances, but these were followed by attacks on and killing of our consular and diplomatic representatives and officials.

Today we learn that Musa Hoti, killer of the late Stojan Djeric, a worker at our embassy in Brussels, has been in detention since this morning. According to BELGA [Belgium News Agency], he gave himself up to the state security service this morning and was turned over by it to the Belgian investigating police organs. According to this report, the perpetrator of the anti-Yugoslav terrorist attack on 4 August, in which Stojan Djeric was killed and another Yugoslav Embassy official, Redzep Zuko, was wounded, will be questioned by the Belgian investigating police for the first time this afternoon.

In reporting on the circumstances in which he was arrested, BELGA says that last night Musa Hoti got in touch with a Belgian security service informer, who is said to have convinced him to give himself up. The report also says that this morning Musa Hoti handed over the pistol with which he had committed the crime.

In our introduction to this commentary by Jasminka Domas, let us add that Belgium resorts to some very harsh measures in combatting the kind of terrorism that threatens its own sociopolitical system, which means that its attitude to terror is a two-faced one.

[Begin Domas recording] The Belgian authorities' assurances that they will take the appropriate and effective measures to protect Yugoslav missions and citizens are refuted by the tolerance which they have shown for a whole series of anti-Yugoslav terrorist actions which are taking place in Belgium within the framework of the global policy pursued against Yugoslavia by reactionary circles.

Belgium thus joins the countries which keep emphasizing their own democracy, respect for human rights and concern for its citizens' security while at the same time extending support to the political underworld of the fascist emigration from whose ranks criminals ready for anti-Yugoslav activities are recruited.

Inconsistency in uncovering terrorist organizations and an indulgent attitude to criminals of this particular kind are a characteristic of the police in Western countries and outside Europe. In this connection the public prosecutor's role is normally limited to a charge arising from the concrete offense alone, for instance being in possession of a pistol, rather than to indicting the organization. There seems to be an unwritten rule that the trial should keep being postponed. In the event of its being held after all, the purpose very often is to avoid having to extradite the accused terrorist. It is sad to say that in Western countries 90 percent of the terrorists on trial are acquitted. When the extradition of anti-Yugoslav terrorists is demanded the most frequent answer is the untenable excuse that they are political persons and not criminals.

What this adds up to is a two-faced policy toward terrorists, a policy which is beneficial only to the most reactionary circles, the pressure from whom is aimed against Yugoslav independence.

Our government has repeatedly warned individual countries, including Belgium, whose territories have become the scene of anti-Yugoslav activity, that the existence of such activity is contrary to international norms and obligations and thereby also detrimental to the interests of bilateral cooperation. In a number of countries the situation has improved owing to cooperation in the suppression of terrorism, but taken as a whole terrorist activity against Yugoslavia continues. The question is when, in situations as the one for instance now in Belgium, our protest notes will be answered not with verbal padding, but with actions against terrorists. The two-faced treatment of terrorism is not in keeping with the Helsinki documents either, and it does not help promote relations between Belgium and Yugoslavia.

The situation shows that in the name of different systems of values and transitory political interests, a number of states are defaulting on their obligations in the prevention of terrorist activities on their territories. Political differences can no longer be used as an excuse for the absence of mutual solidarity, because in the international community the absence of such solidarity is damaging to all. [end recording]

Protest to Swiss Police

LD121110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1036 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia today expressed its dissatisfaction with and concern over the murder of Dragan Timotijevic, a Yugoslav national temporarily working in Switzerland, recently.

In the note Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has sent to Switzerland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yugoslavia points out that his murder has caused all the more concern since it came as a result of a light and unneeded use of arms by Swiss state organs and, also, since it is another murder of a Yugoslav national by Swiss police of late.

The murder of Timotijevic has caused upset feelings and profound concern among the Yugoslav public and Yugoslavs in Switzerland over their personal safety in the territory of Switzerland, the note points out.

The Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs requests that an urgent and thorough investigation be made for the purpose of establishing the responsibility for the murder and punishing its perpetrator, that the late Timotijevic's family be indemnified, and that it be informed on all of this and other relevant circumstances as soon as possible, it says.

Croatian Groups in FRG

LD122318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug (TANJUG)--An anti-Yugoslav terrorist group which calls itself "The Croatian Revolutionary Cell--Bruno Basic" has assumed responsibility for an explosion which took place on August 9 in the building of the "Rolf S. Schultz" publishing house of Starnberg near Munich, the publisher revealed today. The building was heavily damaged.

The publisher also said the terrorists had threatened to carry out another similar act if the house did not abandon its project to publish a book on the life and work of President Tito written by Yugoslav historian Vladimir Dedijer.

Earlier this year, the publishing house signed a contract with Dedijer on publishing the book.

Beside these blackmail methods, characteristic of the terrorist underground, new threats have been addressed to publisher Schultz and the Federal Republic of Germany Interior Minister Gerhard Rudolf Baum.

According to a report in today's issue of the Bonn [words indistinct], an organization calling itself "The Croatian Revolutionary Fighters for Freedom" has sent a letter threatening Interior Minister Baum with assassination "if another Yugoslav emigrant in the Federal Republic of Germany is killed."

Sources in Munich report that the Bavarian Criminal Bureau has opened investigations into both cases.

PAPERS CRITICIZE REAGAN'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

BORBA Cited

AU121200 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 11 Aug 81

[BORBA: A Vicious Circle--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--On Sunday the White House made an announcement that was by no means a cause for joy: The United States is launching production of the neutron bomb, a new lethal weapon that will be added to an already saturated arsenal at the disposal of the two superpowers, the Belgrade newspaper BORBA says in its article entitled "Vicious Circle."

The public at large became acquainted with the characteristics of that bomb when it was considered by the administration of the preceding U.S. president who suspended the preparations for its production. Unlike the "classic" atomic and hydrogen bombs which annihilate and destroy, the neutron bomb annihilates living organisms with a minimum of material destruction. Used in a battleground, it annihilates troops (and the population) leaving the military equipment, cities and industrial installations undamaged.

When Carter "froze" production of the neutron bomb, he stipulated that the currency of that decision would depend on the scope of further Soviet efforts towards disarmament. According to the estimates of U.S. military experts, the USSR has now gained an advantageous position in Europe not only as regards the conventional, but also nuclear weapons. This is what led to the decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe as well as the announcement to begin production of the neutron bomb. The Soviet Union's reaction is known on the basis of past experience: The two superpowers must mutually renounce the production of new weapons, and if an agreement is not reached on that, the USSR will respond by producing its own bomb.

Prestige, superiority and advantage, these are the main categories by which those who by their military power bear the greatest responsibility for the present and the future of the entire world are guided in their conclusions and in the spirit in which they act. Being distrustful of and intolerant toward each other, they also distrust, especially in their practice, all the voices and initiatives aimed at changing these relations between the two blocs. The adoption of the decision on the production of the neutron bomb on the eve of the opening of talks on partial nuclear disarmament in Europe is calculated to maintain the position of strength in that dialogue, a position that has yielded virtually no positive results in the numerous talks on renouncing further armaments held so far. However, even though they are numerous and worthy of consideration because of their convincing arguments, the protests against this state of affairs continuously fail to exert any noticeable influence on the superpowers' behavior.

The aspiration to preserve superiority over the opponent at any price has turned into a lethal vicious circle which the most powerful states seem unwilling to leave. Unfortunately, the entire world, a world over which the threat of senseless annihilation hangs has also found itself in this circle against its own will. The decision to produce a new bomb is a step closer to the catastrophe, BORBA says in its military-political commentary.

Maintenance of Force

LD111314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav dailies today described U.S. President Reagan's decision on the production of neutron warheads as a new threat to world peace. The papers assess the decision taken shortly before the opening of negotiations on partial nuclear disarmament in Europe, as maintenance of the position of force in the dialogue between the big powers. Pointing out that every fresh step toward the stockpiling of weapons has destroyed bridges leading to negotiations, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA considers that President Reagan's decision cannot but have the same effect. "Whenever one side decides to produce new weapons, the other, sooner or later, takes the same path," the paper notes.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK warns that Reagan's decision makes the current dangerous world situation even more dangerous. Underlining that the arms race accelerates every time the production of a new weapon is launched, the paper notes that "the ultimate weapon does not exist" but that "fears of an ultimate war are growing."

The Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes that Reagan's decision is primarily the result of intolerance, a lack of understanding and the disturbing deterioration in relations between the big powers. "The world therefore finds itself on the threshold of new challenges and uncertainties. No result has been achieved in Madrid, Vienna and elsewhere and--with a neutron bomb which once again reveals the real image of the bloc division in the world--it will obviously be even more difficult to achieve," the daily notes.

ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AB071423 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1045 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Aug (ANGOP)--Manuel Mangureira, Angolan minister of construction [words indistinct] and Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav minister of state without portfolio, discussed economic cooperation between their countries on Thursday. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the large number of common projects in the economic and health fields and in scientific and technical cooperation, reported TANJUG, the Yugoslav news agency.

The Angolan and Yugoslav ministers stressed the need to speed up the implementation of certain projects, particularly in the fields of construction, energy, industry and agriculture and also spoke about the establishment of joint companies. The Yugoslav side showed special interest in prospecting and exploring Angolan mineral resources—phosphate, copper, uranium, gold, and oil and gas deposits, TANJUG added. The conclusion of long-term trade agreements for the diversification and intensification of trade should, on the other hand, according to the agency, help to reduce Angola's trade deficit. Manuel Manguera was received by the vice president of the Yugoslav Government, Dragoljub Stavrev.

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUUM MEETS

LD122224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 Aug (TANJUG)—The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium met in Pristina today. At its session, which was chaired by Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, the Presidium considered a number of cadre and other questions for which it has responsibility.

PRISTINA COURT SENTENCES 11 DEMONSTRATORS

LD121456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 Aug (TANJUG)—The Pristina district court has sentenced 11 people who took part in hostile demonstrations in Glogovac this spring. The accused were given sentences of 7-11 years' imprisonment for directly attacking the constitutional order, association for the purpose of hostile activity and vandalistic behavior. During the counterrevolutionary demonstrations on 2 April all 11 accused behaved in a destructive manner, breaking up shop window displays and windows of buildings, as well as overturning and destroying cars and attacking the militia with stones and other things. All this, as was demonstrated at the court hearing, was aimed at realizing the demands which were shouted out on that occasion: "A republic and a constitution—willingly or by force." In addition, all the accused not only demanded that citizens join in the euphoric demonstrations but even forced them to do this.

Skender Ahmeti, Nezir Krasnici and Enver Dugoli were sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment. Haki Stoku, Sejdi Leku and Fatima Seniku were sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment, while Ramadan Nika, Naim Petahu, Aboul Elsami, Ajeta Malja and Selim Ocoli were sentenced to 7 years.

Skender Ahmeti, a 21-year-old student from Donji Zabelj, was one of the leaders of the demonstrations. He also demanded the removal of a board bearing the title of the middle school center for vocational education, "Marshal Tito", and the substitution of a new name "Skanderbeg". Together with Nezir Krasnici, 23, and Enver Dugoli, he distinguished himself by demolishing everything in his path. Calling for the destruction of the most valuable gains of the revolution, they also demanded a settling of scores with militia members. After the demonstrators had stopped a truck, Krasnici took a gun from the driver and fired several shots into the air. All this was done under the Albanian flag which Dugoli had taken forcibly from the middle school center in Glogovac. Haki Stoku, a 19-year-old student from the village of (Boluze), was no less brutal than the other accused when it came to overturning cars and manifesting vandalistic tendencies. Fatima Seniku was very active in nationalistic and irredentist demonstrations in Glogovac. The remaining accused did not lag behind this 20-year-old typist from the village of Krajково in the attack on the foundation of the system, brotherhood and unity and the constitutional order.

The allegations contained in the indictment were completely proven by the statements of 27 witnesses, eyewitnesses and other participants in the hostile demonstrations.

NIN on Kosovo Trials

AU121356 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1597 9 Aug 81 p 17

[Aleksandar Tijanic article: "Trials: Energetically Against Enemies"]

[Excerpts] Six trials of the organizers of hostile demonstrations have been held in Kosovo during a period of little more than a month: Two trials were held in Kosovska Mitrovica, one in Prizren and three in Pristina. It is obvious that the prosecutors and the courts are energetically carrying out their part of the action against the organized irredentists.

So far, 27 persons have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 13 years. The organizers of demonstrations have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 to 8 years and the participants who "distinguished themselves" in demonstrations have been sentenced to an average prison term of 6 years each.

The heaviest punishment has been meted out to the members of the group who organized demonstrations in the village of Besinje by the Pristina-Podujevo main road. Having tried for several hours to stop the traffice on that road, they seized a truck and used it to bloc the road. At that time, a column of vehicles of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs arrived there from Pristina on its way to Podujevo. The group attacked one of the vehicles in the column with stones and sticks, demolished it and, as was subsequently determined, stole from it 12 (mainly automatic) rifles, ammunition frames for those weapons and about 500 pieces of ammunition. Later these hijackers organized training sessions in the use of these weapons, which they kept hidden.

The official report on this event, about which we learned for the first time at the trial, fails to convincingly explain why the militiamen did not react more energetically to the seizure of such a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. The explanation says only that "the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs did not prevent" this seizure "because they were convinced that any attempt to stop the seizure of weapons could lead to bloodshed."

The organizer of that attack was sentenced to a prison term of 13 years, and the other participants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 7 to 12 years.

Differences in Comparison With 1980

The sentences are heavy and appropriate to the acts committed although, as has been often pointed out on similar occasions, it should not be expected that the administrative measures alone can bring a solution to the complex situation.

Last year criminal proceedings against some 50 organized irredentists were carried out in the province. However, to reduce the significance of that group as well as to apparently present the situation in the province in a more favorable light, less than half of them were actually tried. Thus, among those who did not appear in court, there were also some who were guilty of acts that were "sufficiently serious" to deserve prison terms of several years each.

This time matters are undoubtedly being cleared up more energetically. In front of the old Pristina court building, on the right side of the road leading to Podujevo, the militiamen on duty are directing passersby to the other side of the street. Judging by all available evidence, there will be more trials. The trials are public, but the courtroom has room for only about 20 persons and consequently all information about the trials reaches the public through a TANJUG correspondent. As we have been told, this has been agreed with the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CUTS FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPENDING

AUL31048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--"According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, at its session today chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, discussed several questions regarding the current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries. "The council adopted a decision which reduces the overall sum of foreign exchange originally allocated for the requirements of the federation this year by \$100 million, or 9.36 percent, for all the categories of foreign exchange users. This reduction in the foreign exchange allocation for the requirements of the federation conforms with the 6 August conclusion of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces that the spending of foreign exchange be reduced as much as possible so that the efforts to overcome the difficulties in the country's balance of payments be aided in this way, too." The council also adopted a draft bill amending the law on investment loans so as to increase the share to be provided by the investors for the construction and equipment of public buildings and for equipment to process imported raw materials.

The council also acquainted itself with the activities of federal organs in implementing the economic stabilization policy. For the session of the Federal Executive Council which is to be held on 19 August, briefs will be prepared on the main points of an economic policy resolution and the budget for 1982, as well as on the monetary and foreign exchange policies. Draft decisions on the balance of payments, the price policy, the energy policy and the fall sowing will also be prepared for this session. The views of the republics and provinces are being coordinated on several points arising from the medium-term social plan.

"The council also discussed proposed measures aimed at providing foreign exchange so that the unified Yugoslav market may be supplied in a timely and even way with the necessary quantities of crude oil, oil products and coking coal.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF MIROSLAV BAKIC--Novi Sad, 12 Aug (TANJUG)--Miroslav Bakic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and chairman of the Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries of the Executive Council, died in Novi Sad today after a long illness. Born at Stara Pazova in 1933 and member of the LCY since 1956, Miroslav Bakic made an exceptional contribution to cooperation between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and foreign countries, especially Hungary, Romania and nonaligned countries. The funeral will take place at Stara Pazova tomorrow. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 11 Aug 81 LD]

ZAGREB TV SCHEDULES--Zagreb, 11 Aug (TANJUG)--Zagreb Television today decided to shorten its program schedules due to the general need to save electric power. From today television program schedules will be shortened in the late evening hours. The first TV channel will stop transmitting at 2200. The second TV channel will stop transmitting not later than 2200. On Friday and Saturdays Zagreb Television program schedules will remain as before. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 11 Aug 81 LD]

CATALONIAN POLITICIAN'S VISIT--Ljubljana, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--Secretary-General of the Party Socialist Unificat de Catalunya (Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia--PSUC) Francesc Frutos arrived here today on a week's visit to Slovenia at the invitation of France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of this Yugoslav republic. During the visit, Frutos will tour a number of enterprises and meet with president of the LCS [League of Communists of Slovenia] Central Committee France Popit and president of the republican Council of Trade Unions Vinko Hafner. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 7 Aug 81 LD]